The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,416 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, BRINDISI, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
[illegible]	[illegible]	600	W. I. Webber	7th July.
[illegible]	[illegible]	900	P. S. Tomlin	14th ,,
[illegible]	[illegible]	550	C. R. Edwards	21st ,,
M. Surat	[illegible]	600	W. E. Breeze	28th ,,
L. Indus	[illegible]	500	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
[illegible]	[illegible]	1000	G. F. [illegible]	11th ,,
L. Rome	[illegible]	[illegible]	G. W. Atkinson	18th ,,
[illegible]	5013	[illegible]	[illegible] Hector	25th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On [illegible]
NEPAUL	[illegible]	600	J. T. Alderton	19th July
KHEDIVE	[illegible]	[illegible]	M. de Horne	[illegible]th July
VERONA	3116	[illegible]	[illegible] Loggin	7th Aug.

Return Tickets are now issued [illegible] rates to all ports; for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 13, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets may also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 880. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARES to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. [illegible] will be allowed liberal discount.

[illegible] heavy Baggage will be delivered in [illegible] CHARGE, to the extent allowed [illegible]

[illegible] of 33,120, and 10 per cent. is allowed to [illegible] within three, six, and twelve months, [illegible] from the date of LANDING.

[illegible] or other First Class Steamers will leave [illegible]

[illegible] Tons. H.P.
[illegible] 4,500 800 1st Augt. 1885.

[illegible] Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 [illegible] day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy [illegible]

[illegible] Railway Tickets available for 17 days to [illegible] Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and [illegible] issued here.

[illegible] books of information and other particulars

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
[illegible] House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 1, 1885.

[illegible]RO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885.
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,000	800	2nd July
BERENICE	C. B. Verona	3,500	550	2nd Aug.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcich	4,100	600	2nd Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	[illegible]50	29th July.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church-gate-street, Bombay,
May 18, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs	About 1885.
CLAN OGILVIE	3,000	G. Nelson	[illegible]th July.
MURRAY	2,1[illegible]	Worfolk	20th ,,
FORBES	2,500	J. A. Guard	30th ,,
MACDONALD	2,700	W. Miller	10th Aug.
MUNROE	2,200	R. H. Betteley	20th ,,
CAMERON	2,500	J. R. Hewley	31st ,,

* These steamers do not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

[illegible]NLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th June, 1885.

GRINDLAY, G[illegible]OM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY [illegible]ND Co., CALCUTTA,

B[illegible] PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer with[illegible] charge for Commission.

Rs. 25.—F[illegible] Rupees Twenty-five we [illegible] to any part of India, free of P[illegible] and Packing charges, one of our cry[illegible] faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their [illegible] Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.
STUDIO OPEN DAILY
FROM [illegible] A.M. to 4 P.M.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 903 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd July, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, [illegible] July, at 11 a.m., (unless delayed by non-arrival of the Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 1,030 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd July, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st July, 1885. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAVIN'S [illegible] RAPID FILTERS,

THE most [illegible] invented, they purify with astonishing [illegible] stagnant, or other water, and [illegible] most offensive, [illegible] with Silver-plated Tap and India rubber Washer.

Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware—	Rs.	a.
No. 000 Half gallon size	7	8
,, ,, Wicker covered	9	8
,, 00 One and a half gallon size	9	0
,, ,, Wicker covered	12	8
,, 0 Two and a half gallon size	12	8
,, ,, Wicker covered	14	8
,, 1 Three and a half gallon size	17	8
,, ,, Wicker covered	20	0
,, 2 Five gallon size	24	8
,, ,, Wicker covered	27	0
,, 3 Six ,,	30	0
Pocket Filter (no Traveller should be without one.)	35	0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PURE HORDEUM MALTEXTRACT.
(LOEFLUND'S)

THE best Malt Extract in the Indian market and the only one whose keeping powers can be guaranteed. Never congeals, crystallizes nor ferments.

Re. 1-6 per bottle.

Pure Hordeum Malt Extract with Pepsine, Lime, Iron, Iron and Quinine, and Hops. Re. 1-10 per bottle.

CONDENSED CREAM EMULSION.
(CREMOR HORDEATUS.)

A combination of Extract of Malt and Cream. The best substitute for Cod Liver Oil in Phthisis and all wasting diseases. Readily taken and easily assimilated.

Price Rs. 2 cash.
Sole Agents :
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. NISSIM S. EZRA, to SIGN our firm. per procuration.

E. D. SASSOON & CO.
Bombay, 1st July, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ELIO JANNI in our firm CEASED from THIS DATE.

M. MONDOLFO & CO.
Bombay, 30th June, 1885.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. MOGGONDASS and JEHRAMDASS respectfully beg to announce to the Gentry and Public of Bombay that they will REMOVE from the 10th current to the new premises in Meadow-street, No. 35, opposite to China Bazar, where they have on view and sale latest novelties in Indian jewellery and ornaments, and also various curiosities too numerous to retail. A visit solicited.

FOR ESTIMATES, SPECIFICATIONS and PLANS of all descriptions of Oil-mill Plant, whether for Bullock or Steam-power, and DESIGNS and ESTIMATES of ordinary Buildings and Building Work, and all descriptions of Engineering Work—apply to

FREDK. A. O'BRIEN,
Mcl. and Genl. Draughtsman and Engineer.
17, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

COTTON CHECKS FOR JHARAN SUITS AND LIGHT HORSE CLOTHING.

A VARIETY of the above are now available 40 inches wide.

Samples post-free on application to
THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

THE NORTH POINT

Magnetic Compasses—
Round bronzed cases, blued steel needles, lettered N and S respectively, with stop, diameter 1¼ and 2 inches. Rs. 3 and Rs. 4.

Magnetic Compasses—
Round bronzed cases with stop and unmistakable North Point Dial. Rs. 5-8.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of UP and DOWN platforms and of the foundations for the Up and Down proposed NEW STATION at Elphinstone-road. Plans, specifications, and conditions of contract may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of this Company. Tenders will be received up to the 8th proximo.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Bombay [illegible]th June, 1885.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received up to the 3rd proximo for the early supply to this Company of 1000 (one thousand) tons of TEAK TIMBER to the following specification :—

"[illegible] be well seasoned Moulmein or Rangoon teak in straight square logs in quality fully Indian first-class without holes, shakes or wens."

"The logs to be at least 18 feet and not exceeding 30 feet long and from at least 12 inches square and upwards and to average at least 37 cubic feet per log."

The price is to include delivery either at the Company's [illegible], Colaba, or at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, [illegible], or the price for delivery at either to be separately stated.

The agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Bombay, 26th June, 1885.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

	s. d.	
Rate for telegraphic remittances whereby payments are made at once in England	1 6 13-16	pr. Re.
Cost of Telegram when Registered, Rs. 5 8		
Ditto for demand drafts payable in any town in England, Scotland or Ireland	1 6 27-32	,,
Ditto for 3 months' sight drafts payable in any town in England, Scotland or Ireland	1 7	,,
Ditto for 6 months' sight drafts payable in any town in England, Scotland, or Ireland	1 7¼	,,

Sovereigns, Rs. 12-11-6 each

Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Issue are received by us in Bombay at par. Pay and other Allowances and Moneys generally, drawn, remitted, and paid in India or England without charge for commission.

Further particulars on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Bombay, 28, Apollo St.; and London, 27, Leadenhall St.
Bombay, 1st July, 1885.

SUPERIOR ÆRATED WATERS
AND
NON-INTOXICATING DRINKS.

TREACHER & Co. beg to inform their numerous patrons that the production of ÆRATED WATERS of absolute purity and the highest quality receives the utmost attention from the Management, the water used undergoes a special process of filtration and chemical purification, the machinery employed is of the newest and best description ; and the greatest possible attention is paid during the various processes of manufacture to ensure perfect cleanliness. The Company have the pleasure of knowing that their exertions have been more than repaid by the great reputation obtained by their unrivalled Ærated Waters.

Per doz. Rs. as.

SODA AND POTASH WATERS.—Manufactured with great care, and highly charged with pure gas, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree. .. 0 12

CITRATE OF POTASH WATER.—May be taken at all times instead of Soda Water with Whisky, Brandy, Sherry, &c., it forms a most agreeable beverage, and it has, moreover, the special advantage of counteracting to a considerable extent the injurious effects of Alcoholic Stimulants. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty in cases of Fever, Prickly Heat, Gout and Rheumatism and Urinary affections .. 1 [illegible]

SELTZER WATER.—Introduced by TREACHER and Co., quite equalling the original in its properties, and more agreeable from its sparkling character .. [illegible]

TONIC WATER.—Unequalled for delicacy of flavour, its tonic properties are undeniable each bottle containing a definite quantity of quinine presented in a most agreeable form .. 1 0

GINGERADE.—A pleasant agreeable beverage made from the best Ginger, and containing nothing but pure and wholesome ingredients .. 1 0

LEMONADE.—Of unequalled delicacy and freshness, and possessing the true fruity flavour of the Lemon

GINGER ALE.—A grateful, refreshing, with a pleasing highly aromatic, non-alcoholic beverage, wholesome and [illegible] pungency and bouquet .. [illegible] 8

OZO.—A non-alcoholic sparkling Tonic, [illegible] pleasant to the palate and most refreshing in its effects, it is most useful in [illegible] that exhaustion of nervous and mental energy so common in hot climates ; may be taken freely at all times of the day .. 2 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35. For Rs. 35. we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated

SILVER LEVER WATCH
[illegible] hunting case.

Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what [illegible] said by all who posses, one of these watches :

"It is the best watch I ever had in my life, and I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to others."—Guarantee 3 years. No discount

Rs. 25. For Rs. 25. we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE

These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case , 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

"THE PIANOS FOR INDIA"

The experience of nearly thirty years proves that
S. ROSE AND CO'S
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO
is, par excellence, the best suited for the climate of India.

WE GUARANTEE EACH PIANO. { "This piano was awarded a first-class certificate and medal of the Calcutta Exhibition." } WE GUARANTEE EACH PIANO.

S. ROSE & Co., have supplied many hundreds of their noted Sympathetic Grand Square Pianofortes to residents in all parts of India. No one instance has occurred of a "Sympathetic" having given way ; of course the action and mechanism will wear ; but S. ROSE & Co., have seen "Sympathetics" which, after twenty years' use, have, after the entire action has been renewed, been as rich and beautiful in tone as when quite new.

All parts of the instrument have been studiously cared for in the manufacture ; the external casing of solid mahogany, with ornamental fret work at the openings. In regard to tone and touch it is first-rate instrument.

The term "Sympathetic" was first used to designate the character of tone. The term has been made use of by others without scruple, and many purchasers have paid for "Sympathetics" of doubtful quality, and which are not entitled to the name [illegible]

Cash price, in solid Mahogany Case ... ... Rs 850
,, ,, in solid Ebonized ,, ... ,, 900

S. ROSE & Co., have adopted the "One-Year Purchase-System" for the sale of their sympathetic Grand Square Pianofortes ;—full particulars on application.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

THE SCOURGE OF THE UNIVERSE!
CHOLERA

SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY THE USE OF
COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS.

Now that the frightful ravages of cholera [illegible] subject of controversy among our eminent Medical and Sanitary authorities, it behoves us to look to ourselves, and to seek the knowledge of a faithful reliable medicine, which, while being thoroughly efficacious, will also come within the reach of the means of everyone.

COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS ! ! !

Have obtained a reputation which, if it was more generally known, would prove an eminent blessing to thousands of sufferers. The present holder has obtained the sole proprietary right from Mr. Cotter, and the cause of humanity demands, undeniably, that the public should be made fully cognizant of a remedy so easy of access.

COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS

Surpass any other medicine in the world for efficacy of properties, and several have derived great material benefit from a medicine which has only to be tried to recommend itself, even to sceptics in matters medicinal. In every fact, Cotter's Pills are miraculous in their effects and will eventually prove their many advantages in the face of any other choleraic preventive.

Note the price for a certain cure or the Scourge of the Universe. } RS. 2 { Note the price for a certain cure for the Scourge of the Universe.

The Proprietor strongly recommends strict attention to the directions which accompany each bottle, and NO Water, Wine, Spirits, or Liquid of any kind whatever should be given, except the fusion Described.

AGENTS {
JAMSETJI'S SONS, Sialkote, Lahore, Mian Mir, Jullundur, and Delhi.
MANAGER, Railway Refreshment Rooms, Umballa.
EDULJI & Co., Lucknow.
J. SHAPOORJI & Co., Allahabad.
DINSHAW & Co., Meerut.
JEHANGIR KARANEE, Bookseller, Fort, Parsee Bazar, Bombay.
BYRAMJI BEZONJI & Co., No. 1, Sassoon Building, opposite the Mint, Bombay.
}

Sole Proprietor, N. EDULJI [illegible]NKWALLA, Lahore.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
FORT, BOMBAY.

I LIVED at the Great Western Hotel with my family for six weeks and we were very comfortable. The rooms are clean, the food is good, and the Proprietor and [illegible] most civil and obliging.

E. SIMPSON BYRNE, [illegible]

I have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for six days, and have found it by far the [illegible] I have ever stayed in, in Bombay. The rooms are very clean, and a very good Table is kept [illegible] pleasure in giving this testimony in favour of an Establishment which I consider well deserving of [illegible]

R. H. QUILL, M.D., Surgeon [illegible]

Mrs. Phillips, child and self, stayed at the Great Western Hotel for two days; were very [illegible] Found the Manager and every one connected with the Hotel very obliging.

H. S. W. PHILLIPS, Major, Suffolk Regiment.

Comfortable and well-managed Hotel. R. MACDONALD CHAMBERS, Colonel, 28th Regiment N. I.

Having had a great experience of Bombay Hotels for nearly 30 years I have much pleasure in saying that this is the best I have ever stayed at.

M. YONGE, Lieut.-Colonel, Retired List.

I fully endorse the above testimonial by Colonel Hughes. This Hotel is by far the best that I have ever stayed at in Bombay and the attendance is particularly good.

R. M. DANE, B.C.S.

I stopped with my wife at the Great Western Hotel, and found everything very comfortable. The Manager was most obliging.

C. WEBSTER, Lieut.-Colonel, Lanc. Fusiliers.

I have been well satisfied with everything during my stay at the Great Western Hotel, Bombay.

ROBERT DOUGLAS, of Kircaldy Scotland.

FOR SALE,—CHAMPAGNES

WACHTER & CO.'S "Royal Charter."
MOET & CHANDON'S Extra Superior.
PERINET & FILS' "Cuvee Reservee"
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S "Dry Monopole"
CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S 1880." " Excelsior."

Apply to
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
BOMBAY.

HOME!! HOME!!!
SPECIAL LIST OF REQUISITES.
FOR THE VOYAGE.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
[illegible] Overcoats and Ulsters	Rs. 45 to 50 0	Ladies' Dressing Gowns	each 15 0
Gent's Deck Suits	each 10 0	Ladies' Bonnet Boxes	Rs. 8-4 to 11 8
Gent's Dressing [illegible]	Rs. 10 to 25 0	Ladies' Straw Hats trimmed	8 0
Gent's Deck Shoes	Rs. 4-8 to 10 0	Ladies' warm Stockings	pair 2 4
Chairs, strong and light	Rs. 8 to 12 0	Marine Soap per tablet	0 8
White Shirts	½ doz. Rs. 22 to 30 0	Sun Umbrellas	each 4 8
Cambric Shirts	½ doz. 30 0	The Victoria Wrapper	each 16 4
Oxford Shirts	½ doz. 33 0	Rugs and Mauds	Rs. 13-8 to 33 0
Flannel Shirts	each 8 8	Gent's Undervests	each 2 0
Celluloid Collars	each 0 12	Gent's Seamless Socks	doz. 3 0
Soiled Linen Bags	Rs. 5 to 8 0	Pocket Handkerchieves	doz. 5 0
Overland Trunks	22 0	Rug Straps	Re. 1-4 to 7 8
Leather Portmanteaux	Rs. 15 to 21 0	Cambric Ties	doz. 3 8
Hold-alls, specially useful	Rs. 17 to 20 0	Money Belts	each 2 8

Suits, Ulsters, Overcoats, &c., made to measure at a few hours' notice.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

"PHOSPHO,"
A NON-ALCOHOLIC AND SPARKLING BEVERAGE.
PRIMUS IN INDIS.

PHOSPHO is the pearl of Indian beverages for temperate persons and for total abstainers because it is pleasant, refreshing, invigorating and strengthening ; it will drive away melancholy, depression of spirits, and lassitude of any kind and will not fail to sharpen the appetite, tone the nerves, clear the brain, and impart a feeling of true vigour to those who partake of it, which alcoholic drinks may fail to do.

Phospho combines the essentials requisite for the enrichment of the Blood and the growth and nourishment of the Nervous Centres, giving new life and vigour to the most debilitated and shattered constitution.

Phospho is guaranteed to contain those phosphatic elements which have received so much notice and approval at the hands of the most advanced members of the Medical profession.

Per dozen ... ... Rs. 2 8
Per 3 dozen Basket ... ... [illegible]
,, 6 ,, ,, ... ,, 13 8

*** Baskets of "Phospho" can be sent by rail to almost any part of India at very little cost.

Amongst many testimonials to the excellence of Phospho we extract the following from a lecture given at Kirkee by the Rev. Gelson Gregson, the great lecturer on Temperance.

"There is now no excuse for drinking. If you want a beverage to revive you when you feel dull "and heavy, go to Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., and take a bottle of Phospho, it will put you all right at "once, without any of the unpleasant effects that follow the drinking of Alcohol. I have used a great "deal of Phospho lately, and intend to use it as long as it is procurable."

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,

DINNER DRESSES.
New styles, fashionably made, copied from the most expensive French models.

GOWNS FOR BOATING AND TENNIS.
From special cloths in the newest colours and designs.

WALKING COSTUMES.
A choice variety of new Costumes from the first Houses in London and Paris.

ULSTERS AND CAPES.
Original in style, perfect cut and fit.

The art of fitting perfectly without a personal interview is specially studied, a Pattern Bodice is only required, and a perfect fit guaranteed.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS, AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
EAST STREET, POONA. 67, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

R. BROWN & CO.,
21, MARINE STREET, FORT,
(ESTABLISHED 1864)
PLUMBERS, SANITARY ENGINEERS, TIN, ZINC, COPPER PLATE WORKERS, &c., &c.

HAVE always in stock all kinds of SANITARY APPARATUS, GLAZED EARTHENWARE PIPING, SYPHON, and GULLY TRAPS, BRANCHES, BENDS, &c., CAST, WROUGHT, COPPER and BRASS PIPING, with all kinds of Fittings for the same. All kinds of RAILWAY and MUNICIPAL LAMPS made to order. SPARE LENSES of sorts kept in stock. Materials of all kind supplied to up-country constituents. Estimates and prices furnished on application.

CREGAN'S PATENT BOILER COMPOSITION, for preventing incrustation, and effecting a great saving in fuel at reduced prices.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.			
Do	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	F O	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. tl.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	A W I American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	do.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo-street, May 12, 1881. Agents

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL Frs. [illegible],000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps...Rs. [illegible]
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles each ,, [illegible]
Do. 16 do. 500 do. ,, [illegible]

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE :—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the danger of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.
EVENING CONCERT,
SATURDAY, JULY 4TH.
Under the Patronage of the
COMMITTEE AND MEMBERS,
ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB

ON BEHALF of the WIDOWS and FAMILIES of those Officers and Seamen of the Mercantile Marine, who lost their lives, and to assist the SHIPWRECKED CREW, European and Native, of vessels bound for, or from, Bombay, which have been wrecked or foundered during the recent storms.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1 Overture ......Overture in [illegible] Major...... Wely.
Mr. Johnston.
2 Song ......There is a flower that bloometh......Wallace.
Mr. Dixon.
3 Song ......My Pretty Jane............Bishop.
Mr. Dixon.
4 Song ......Out on the rocks............Dolby.
Mrs. Adams.
5 Piano Solo ......Capriccio............Rubenstein.
Miss Schmuck.
6 Song ......The Storm............Hullah.
(With [illegible] accompaniment.)
Mrs. Morland.
7 Song ......[illegible] Horn—Good Night......Kucken.
Herr [illegible].
8 Song ......Blow Bugle Blow ...... H. L. Oakely.
Mrs. Macmillan.
9 Trio ......Blow Gentle Gales ......Bishop.
Mrs. Morland, Mrs. Adams, and Mr. Hebditch.

PART II.

1 Trio......Instrumental—Andante e Scherzo...... Fesca.
Violin Herr Schmuck, Violincello, Mr. Close, Piano Miss Schmuck.
2 Song ......The Raft............Pinsuti.
Mr. Hebditch.
3 Recitation ......Mark Antony's Oration... Julius Cæsar—Act III Scene II Shakespeare.
Miss Branson.
4 Song ......When the tide comes in. . Barnby.
Mrs. Adams.
5 Song ......My Pretty Jane............Bishop
Mr. Dixon.
6 Solo ......Violin—Fantasie Scene de Ballet . Beriot.
Herr Schmuck.
7 Scotch Song ......Within a mile of Edinborough town . J. Hook.
Mrs. Macmillan.
8 Duet ......The Sailor Sighs. . Balfe.
Mrs. Morland and Mr. Dixon
Song ......Rocked in the cradle of the deep Knight.
(With organ accompaniment.)
Mrs. Morland.
God save the Queen.
Mrs. Morland, Mrs Adams, and Mr. Dixon.

Accompanyists.
Messrs. Johnston, Nicholson, Craig, and Vining.

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

Reserve seats..........	Rs. 4
Second seats	„ 2
Back seats	„ 1

Tickets may be had at SOUNDY & Co., Ld., where a plan of the Hall may be seen.

THE HINGOLEE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 21 Apollo Road, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of July, 1885, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1 To receive the Director's report.
2 To appoint Directors who retire in accordance with the provisions of these Act, but are eligible for re-elections.
3 To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2nd to 10th of July 1885, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
BRUNTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers, Hingolee Press Co., Ld.
Bombay, 1st July, 1885.

NOTICE—Mr. SHUMSOODIN SOOLAYMANJEE, Bora medical practitioner, having agreed to SELL the undermentioned property, all persons having or claiming any estate, right, title or interest in or to the same or any part thereof, are hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned attorney to the purchaser at his office, 48 Medows street, Fort, Bombay, within eight days from the date hereof, in default whereof all such estates, rights, articles and interests (if any) will be deemed abandoned, and the purchase may be completed accordingly.—Dated this 1st day of July, 1885.
MORESHWAR LAKSHMANJEE,
Purchaser's Attorney.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece of land measuring 70 square yards or thereabouts, situated on the east side of and fronting Baba Dhubboo Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Mandvie, with the messuages standing thereon, bearing Municipal No. 58, and which said land bears Collector's old No. 330, new No. 7616, and old survey No. 1049, new survey No. 1454, and is bounded on the North by the house of Bora Soolamanjee Issajee Sapatia, on the East by the house of Ramajee Goodayker, on the South by the Kharatalao Road, and on the West by the said Baba Dhubboo street.

NOTICE is hereby given that MEMON OOMER PEER MOHAMED, Mahomedan inhabitant of Bombay, has contracted to sell to Mr. HURIDASS PREMJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, the undermentioned property. Also persons having an claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Apollo-road, Fort, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground belonging to the Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust, together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Elphinstone Land Estate, Mantivie, formerly and now in the occupation of several Tenants, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 84 the land containing by admeasurement 324 1-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust, on the west by the said Apollo-road, on the north by the Broach-road, and on the south by the vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust.—Dated this 1st July, 1885.
HORE, CONROY & BROWN,
Purchaser's Attorney.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS
FOR
OIL AND WATER COLOR PAINTING
FROM THE CELEBRATED MAKERS
MESSRS. WINSOR AND NEWTON
AND
CHAS. ROBERTSON AND CO.

A Fresh Consignment has just been received by our POONA HOUSE, where the greatest care is exercised in keeping the stock in this department, so as to ensure articles being issued in a perfectly satisfactory condition.

WATER COLORS.	PALCOLOR BOXES.
WATER COLOR BOXES.	PREPARED CANVAS.
DRAWING PAPERS.	BOARD [illegible] MILL
DRAWING BLOCKS AND BOOKS.	MAHOGANY, &c.
CHINA PALETTES.	OILS, VARNISH, PALETTES.
STUMPS, PENCILS, &c.	BRUSHES, SHE[illegible], &c.
OIL COLORS.	

HANDBOOKS ON
OIL AND WATER COLOR PAINTING
BY THE BEST AUTHORS.

Illustrated Priced List on Application.

PHILLIPS AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.
Size, 36 inches × 50 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1 : postage, one anna
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Rampart Row.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

ONE new patent LANDAU, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Watson, of London, and arrived per s.s. Kerbela.

One new circular-fronted and roomy BROUGHAM with hind quarter-side lights, venetian blinds, &c., by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury, and arrived per s.s. Kangra.

Besides these there are two new light English Dog-carts and several second-hand LANDAUS, BROUGHAM, BAROUCHES, and VICTORIAS.

Apply to

TO BE LET.
Several furnished BUNGALOWS at Malabar Hill, Breach Candy and other suitable localities, at moderate rents.

FOR SALE.
A pair of handsome Grey Arab horses, height nearly 15 hands, age 5 years, and are well broken to harness.
Also a chestnut riding horse, height 14-2½, weight-carrier—good action and suitable as a charger.
TO LET, on HIRE, during the monsoon, Broughams for one or pair of horses.
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 : each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are ever victorious in all first class contests. Three hundred first class prizes, including gold and silver medals, cups and other trophies of merit. Price lists post free, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WATCHES.—Our watches are now acknowledged by all to be the BEST TIME-KEEPERS. They are especially made for the Indian climate, and are perfectly DUST-PROOF.—H. A. GEYER, & Co., Hornby row, Bombay.

OPERA and FIELD-GLASSES by best makers, compact, handsome and perfect. Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 each.—BARTON & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

WANTED to FIND as PARTNER a gentleman with small capital. Apply "XY" care of this office.

COFFEE MILLS.—Of best make, seldom before imported, just unpacked. Prices Rs. 4, 6, 8, 12. STEWARD & Co., No. 2 Church-gate-street.

ENQUIRE our prices at Glassware, Crockery, Stationery, Perfumery, Albums, Photo Frames, Stores, &c. and you will never buy elsewhere.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

AN ENGINEER of very great experience in Machinery here, in Europe and the Colonies, open to engagement. Address "Ico," care of Machine Exchange.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of Major CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON. Annas 8, postage, 1 anna.

BOARD AND LODGING.—One or two young tradesmen can be accommodated with a quiet family in the Fort. Terms very moderate. Apply B. care of this paper.

WANTED a trustworthy intelligent NATIVE CLERK as godown-keeper. Must give security. Liberal salary will be given to a good man. Apply by letter to C. D., care of this paper.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Social Meeting, with Music Readings, &c., in Lecture Hall, Appollo Bunder, on FRIDAY, 3rd July at 8 p.m. Open to all including ladies. Admission free.

RS. 5,000 WANTED to carry on a going concern. Good personal security. Fair rate of interest will be given. "LOAN," care of this paper.

BRIDE, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CAKES. Send for Pricelists and Illustrations. PEARSE'S, Apollo street.

CLEARANCE SALE CLEARANCE SALE !!—Mrs. COULSON, Milliner and Dressmaker, Carnac road, near Crawford Market.

OUR metal keyless, medium size, CONQUEROR watches are unrivalled.—KANNY & Co., Watch makers, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.—An elegant remedy for Bowel Complaints, Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa. FERNANDEZ & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA [illegible] HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next [illegible]hans and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, cosy, comfortable rooms.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents JOHN S. ELMORE & Co., 34, Meadow-st., Bombay.

A VALUABLE Central site for business purposes for lease or sale. Early possession. To view apply to The Manager, East India Mills, Falkland-road.

COME ONE, COME ALL—Try our Waterproof Suits Rs. 6 to 14. Net Cash.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors and General Contractors.

WELLINGTON HOTEL.—(Late Waverley Hotel) will be OPENED on the 5th July. It has been thoroughly repaired and is under new management.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE in first-rate condition. Birkett's selection, as originally supplied to the Bombay Clubs.—Importers, PHIPSON AND CO.

THE MONSOON!! THE MONSOON!! Waterproofs, Waterproofs, Waterproofs. Our new stock just arrived. Cheap rates.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J. BURGESS, M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1, postage 1 anna.

SEASON 1885.—Just received CRICKET, [illegible] LAWN-TENNIS KIT from the best Makers.—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.—Finest quality. Sizes (in inches) 15 by 21, 16 by 22, 18 by 24, 19 by 25, 22 by 28, 24 by 30, 24 by 32. Price 2 to 3½ As. per lb. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MONSOON BOOTS.—The Carlton Boots which obtained the Gold Medal are superior to any other Maker. Boot-makers (Hornby-row Branch), Badham Pile and Co., Limited, Bombay.

WANTED, an appointment in a native State by a Parsee Medical Graduate, L. R. C. S., of Edinburgh, and L. R. C. P. of London. Has 7 years experience in a Native State. Apply A. B. care of this office.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

WANTED for the R. A. Mess, Kirkee, a MESSMAN. Only those with experience and capital need apply. Particulars at the Mess Office, Kirkee, any day between 12 and 1 o'clock, Sundays excepted.

WANTED, a MAHOMEDAN GENTLEMAN having proficiency in English and Persian literature for the post of Private Secretary to the Chief of Mangrol in Kathiawar. The pay will be Rs. 75 per month.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co's Paints and Duresco. Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Calvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

SWEETS in bottles, SWEETS loose, SWEETS in jars, SWEETS in tins.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo-street.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, [illegible] Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. [illegible] standing at livery on Commission sale [illegible] bought including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses buying should Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards Horse [illegible] of horses will meet our best attentions [illegible] Rs. 15 single and double harness, in the yards under the manageable Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge in [illegible] of a thoroughly [illegible]

SHAIKADA ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills, imported from Europe and a large and varied stock, imported from BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, ENGINES, WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON GINS, CART OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK.

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.
Two Boilers, all steel, 22 and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lb. working pressure respectively.
One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.
The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.
One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.
One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4'.
Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1881.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen to application.

SKINNY MEN.
"Wells' Health Renewer," restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF SILK PIECE-GOODS, TREASURIES, &c.
Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee, H. C. and re Dharsey Veerjee Sha traded under the name of Veerjee Devcurn, deceased (an insolvent), the undersigned will sell by public auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 2nd July, 1885, at 2 P. M.—Pieces and cut pieces of silk, coloured and flowered white gauze, handkerchiefs, sarry borders, narrow borders, cotton waist coats, brass measurers, &c.
Also Mehta Boxes of different Insolvents.
In re Dhurumdass Assanund, an insolvent—1 iron treasury safe and 1 chest.
Also by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., receiver in the Estate of Syed Ebrahim Osman, deceased—
1 iron treasury safe, broken.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1885.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 2nd July, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.
15 bales grey shirtings, 9 lbs.
10 „ T cloth, 14 lbs.
5 „ shirtings, 8 lbs.
2 „ drills.
3 „ dhoties.
100 bundles local-made yarn.
12 cases toughened soda-water tumblers.
On account of the concerned—
4 cases cabin biscuits.
5 bales printing papers

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME BRILLIANT NECKLACE AND SEED PEARLS.
On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of Dhurumchund Motichund, Choonilal Motichund, Nugginchund Motichund and Motichund Hurakchund and by order of the concerned.
One handsome brilliant necklace of 93 brilliants.
A quantity of seed pearls weighing 8190 carets.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 2nd July 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
400 boxes each containing 50 cheroots.
1 large washing machine.
1 gentleman amateur lathe 5 ft. triangular, wrought iron bed with over head apparatus, dividing plate, &c., for brass, iron hard and soft wood, bone ivory and fret work.

AT 1.30 P.M.
1 handsome strong grey Arab, going in single harness, very quiet.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in good order.

On SATURDAY, the 4th July, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean-sea-road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, a first-rate mahogany harmonium, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a handsome galloways, landau with a pair of fast-trotting [illegible] &c., &c., the set of brass mounted double [illegible] proceeding up country, property of W. PENDLEBURY [illegible] glassware handsome The same consists [illegible], best plated ware such as dinner and curry dishes, ice pitcher, cruet and pickle stands, tea set, bread basket, butter pot, breakfast companion, waiter, set of spoons and forks in mahogany case, 12 pair dessert knives and forks in case, fish knives and forks, cutlery, &c., very handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, such as telescopic dining table in 6 pieces, handsome sideboard with mirror, whatnot, dumb waiter, dining room arm and without arm chairs, bent wood baba high chairs, handsome circular, pier, side, oblong, card and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, long, arm, low, rocking and drawing room chairs, conversation and half-backed couches, bookstands, corner ornament stands, ladies' Davenports music stand, teapoys with marble tops, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Hinks's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich velvet and Persian carpets, first-rate oleograph and oil painting in gilt frames, fancy wall brackets, a first-rate harmonium, handsome teakwood and iron four-post bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, dressing tables with glass attached, clothes and gown presses, chest-of-drawers, almira with plated glass door, wardrobe in 2 pieces with mirror, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
The property of another gentleman—
1 handsome strong landau.
1 pair fast trotting bay Arab galloways.
Set of brass-mounted double harness.

Under instructions from Messrs. Richard Le Mare and Co. and on account and at the risk of the consignees, Messrs. BENNETT & Co will, on MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 1 p. m., sell by Public Auction at No. 7 Hummum Street next to Messrs. Menesse and Co., Auctioneers, best electro-plated spoons and forks, solid ivory handle table knives and forks, claret and ice jugs, ice pails, biscuit boxes, tea sets, liqueur frames, butter coolers, lock-up cabinets, [illegible] &c., by Messrs. Mappin and Webb, Sheffield, soap, perfumery, eau-de-cologne, lavender, hair oils, powder boxes by Messrs. [illegible] & F. F. Bristow, musical boxes, iron safes fitted with Chubb's lock, and sundry other fancy goods. Also one 18-carat gold crystal case doctor's watch with fly second, good gentleman size, also best English silver watches, glassware, &c., &c.
The above is now on view.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1885.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MAPPIN AND WEBB'S CELEBRATED CUTLERY AND PLATED WARE.
MESSRS. RICHARD LE MARE and Co. have STOCK of NEW GOODS just arrived for sale at manufacturer's prices. May be inspected at their offices.
7, Hummum-street.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

ICE MACHINES.

WE beg to inform the public of this Presidency, that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for India for the world renown

KROPFF ICE AND COOLING MACHINES

and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with

ONE TO TEN TONS PER DAY.

Machines, which we erect complete and deliver in working order.
To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of these machines over those of other makers, we have erected a 2¼ tons Machine here, near Grant-road Rail-road Station, for the purpose of proving by absolute facts, to intending purchasers of Ice Machines, their superiority, economy and simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTAL ICE.
For information please apply to
MARTIN COHEN Co.
Sole Agents for India.
15, Forbes-street.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigation of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STING and SNAKE-BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM
has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.
"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunks, Gophers.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL........	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED),
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£22 ,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN, Bombay.

NOTICE.
WINES AND SPIRITS, FREE OF DUTY, available for use of Ships proceeding to Foreign Ports.
Rates "In Bond" furnished by
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
Wine Merchants.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to.
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.
ESS. BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB, ROSE TOILET POWDER, QUININE HAIR LOTION, WHITE ROSE, TOILET VINEGAR, ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE,
Sold everywhere.
THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878,
and CALCUTTA, 1884.
Observe Trade Mark.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, billiousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcule which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to [illegible] that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, EMACIATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a [illegible] DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (a [illegible] in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
Agents: TREACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co.; [illegible] AND Co.; BOLTON AND Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted at most favourable terms. COAL in the BUNDER. KEROSINE OIL also covered.
Fire Premiums for 1862........ £[illegible]
„ 1882........ £[illegible]

LIFE BRANCH.
POLICIES granted by the UNRESTRICTED without reference to Head Office, on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS [illegible] per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEANS [illegible] lives, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,156

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,406,581 17	1877	£3,758,042 19
1872	£2,318,21 14	1882	£4,842,054 14

THOS. [illegible] MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,
38, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. F. FORBES ADAM, Chairman.
A. F. BEAUFORT, Esq.
JAMES WALLACE, Esq.
J. LITTLETON SYMONS, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER—W. K. HATCH, Esq., M.B.

UPWARDS of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS per annum is paid by this Office to the representatives of deceased policy-holders. The Funds in hand amount to upwards of SIX MILLIONS STERLING invested only in unexceptionable securities. Every facility is afforded for despatch of business.
[illegible] LANG,
Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs.	10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL..........	„	9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	„	8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„	5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL..........	„	2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„	3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	Rs.	2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and [illegible]
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188 :
1,982 PROPOSALS for.................Rs. 60,85,300.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	38 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.
Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 2, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
or any of the Agents in India.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1885.
PRICE—Rs. 5 CASH.
BY POST Rs. 5-4.
Copies may be had at the
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
BOMBAY.

LATEST ARRIVAL
BY LAST CHINA MAIL.
VARIOUS JAPANESE and CHINESE CURIOSITIES, viz., Real Satsuma and Porcelain Vases, Jars, Tea sets in different patterns and sizes, gold and silk embroidered folding Screens and Wall Screens, Cushion Covers, Panels and Umbrellas, Parasols, Paper and Cotton Folding Screens and Wall Scrolls, Wall Papers, Wall Brackets with and without Bronze Figures, Bronze and Copper inlaid ware, etc. etc. etc.
Some of the articles are very old.
Inspection respectfully invited by
EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR,
12, Meadow-street, Fort,
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

NOTICES.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS,
6, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.
Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder which is quite harmless to domestic animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by these pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in small bottles.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT
Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR
VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in the enough good [illegible] hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence in misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who from long residence in hot climates suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
are justly esteemed all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for Discharges of any kind, Stone in the numerous complaints of the Kidney and Urinary Organs generally, and diseases [illegible]
These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific: whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, [illegible] cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and [illegible] then all the organs on which health and life depend. They do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulence, [illegible] bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the dyspepsia, indigestion and general debility [illegible] arising from indigestion, they are of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly, will be found of unpain or griping, impart strength to the bowels without a healthy action of the liver, the stomach, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the skin, restore the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.
Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed Medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; B. S. MADON & Co., Bombay; B. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. [illegible] Medical Agency, Peppelmunder, Agra; DOOLY [illegible] LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; [illegible] ALLEN and Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., [illegible]; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., [illegible] and all the principal Merchants in India.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in loose quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying so-called "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for and accept no other but DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."
IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser" of DR. DE ROOS, on secret ailments, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy, too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee, of any of the Agents of Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Ship Carbet Castle, from New York.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—S. Rubattino (s), for Marseilles, &c; Gulf of Papua (s), Bordeaux; Red Sea (s), Antwerp; and Hedonia (s), Kurrachee.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 27th ult. shows an increase in receipts of Rs. 56,426.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden per H. M. S. hired transport City of Hamburg will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. to-morrow (Friday).

VAGRANTS.—John Carr and John Macrae, Europeans, were yesterday declared vagrants by Mr P. Ryan, and were ordered to be sent to the Government workhouse.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. City of Hamburg entered, and the s.s. Allie, Altmore, and Rhosina left, the dock on Tuesday; the s.s. Orpington, Inchulva, Pharos, and Hempton entered, and the s.s. Gulf of Papua, City of Hamburg, and Red Sea left, yesterday.

AN ACCIDENT.—A private belonging to the Bombay Sappers and Miners was very seriously injured by the sudden explosion of a blasting-pit at the ball-practice ground near Gunesh Khind. He was conveyed to the Sassoon Hospital, where he lies in a precarious condition.—*Deccan Herald.*

LORD REAY AT LANOWLIE.—On Tuesday His Excellency the Governor visited Lanowlie. The agriculturists about this part petitioned Lord Reay that they had been assessed very heavily for the land revenue. His Excellency, accompanied by two of his staff, left by the morning train, and inspected the lands. After doing so His Excellency returned to Gunneshkhind Government House in the afternoon for the reception.—*Poona Observer.*

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Ismail Arabi and Mahomed Oomer were convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of housebreaking and the theft of gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparel, and cash, of the value of Rs. 132, belonging to Khatta Fakeer, a milk seller residing in the Carnac-bunder-road. The first prisoner was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment, and the other to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of a man, caste and name unknown. The body was found floating in a quarry-hole at Tank-bunder. It was greatly decomposed, and the face was eaten away. Two large stones were tied in the pyrun at the back. The anklets were tightly tied together with a cotton rope such as is used in stables. Two other large stones were tied in a pair of drawers at the ankles. Notification was made through the town, but no person came forward to identify the body. An open verdict was recorded.

DRIVEN TO SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of Munjoolee, a young Hindoo woman, aged 15 years. Deceased was the wife of one Bhow, a labourer, and lived with her husband in Falkland-road. He ill-treated her, and maintained in the same house a cousin who was a widow. This woman also quarrelled with the deceased, and was said to be the cause of all the disagreement. On Tuesday deceased had a quarrel with her husband, when he again beat her. She then purchased three-quarters of a tola of opium from a licensed opium vendor. At night she was found lying in her room in an unconscious state, breathing slowly and stertorously. She was removed to hospital, but died yesterday morning. A verdict of suicide was returned.

THE NAPIER HOTEL CO., LD.—The directors of this hotel company, at Poona, have declared an ad-interim dividend of 3 per cent. for the half-year, which added to the 6 per cent. paid for the previous half-year makes 9 per cent. for the year. The directors in their report state that these profits would have been much larger but for the limited accommodation at the hotel during the last busy season, which necessitated the non-entertainment of several applications for board and lodging. This growing demand for room will be partially met during the approaching season by the additional accommodation provided in a new bungalow purchased at a cost of Rs. 6,898-8-0, and another one rented for the season, both of them being in the immediate vicinity of the hotel premises. After the rains the directors contemplate constructing a large additional block of buildings [illegible] for a large number of visitors.

SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN'S RELIEF FUND.

MR. C. LAUDER, of the Sailors' Home, acknowledges receipt of Rs. 25 from "A Rajput" towards the fund for the sufferers by the Speke Hall disaster.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—JULY 1.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

THE following among other matters were heard before his lordship —

RE ATMARAM ROWJEE SAKARDANDA.

Mr. Wagle, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE NURSEY MOWJEE.

Mr. Lang, for the insolvent, moved absolute the rule nisi granted a few days ago to withdraw the petition. Mr. Jardine, on behalf of some opposing creditors, appeared to show cause against the rule. An attempt was made to settle the matter amicably on the payment to the solicitors of the opposing creditors of a sum at the rate of 6½ annas in the rupee, to be paid by them to their clients on the petition being withdrawn. No agreement could, however, be come to respecting a certain item of claim that had been in dispute; and the proposed settlement fell through, and the argument of the rule then proceeded.

Mr. Jardine read some affidavits, which charged the insolvent with fraudulent dealings in respect of hoondies and merchandise. It was urged that, if the petition was allowed to be withdrawn, the insolvent would make away with the property that had been vested at present in the Official Assignee, and it would be lost to the creditors. There were other property and assets which the insolvent had not made over to the Official Assignee, which would also be lost to the creditors. Mr. Jardine argued that no insolvent was entitled, without the consent of his creditors, to withdraw his petition.

Mr. Lang, on the other hand, contended that the insolvent was entitled to withdraw the petition, because the creditors had signed a deed of composition agreeing to accept six and a quarter annas in the rupee. As to the disputed items, the learned counsel said [illegible] contract to be settled [illegible] matter between the insolvent and the creditor, and [illegible] not a matter which the court could deal with. The deed had been signed by fifteen [illegible] creditors; and Mr. Lang urged that the creditors who had signed were bound by the deed.

The judge said he could not consent to the withdrawal of the petition unless the matter was agreed to by the creditors. It seemed to him that a compromise could yet be come to; and therefore a fortnight's adjournment was granted.

RE MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE MINWALLA.

Mr. [illegible] made a similar application on behalf of the insolvent, and it was granted.

RE MAHADEOJEE DEWJEE.

Mr. Mankar said he was to move for an interim order, which Messrs. Martin Cohen and Co. were going to oppose. But as the insolvent, who was in jail, had no time to reply to the affidavit of the opposing creditors, the learned counsel asked for a week's postponement. The application was not opposed, and was granted.

RE CRUSHNAJEE WISHWANATH AND OTHERS.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, moved for leave to amend the schedule, which was granted.

RE ABDOOL CADUR AHMEDJEE.

Mr. Mankar applied for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices, and for an extension of the interim order. The application was granted, the interim order being extended for a month.

RE JAYVANT MOROBA NAIK.

Mr. Mankar asked for an extension of the interim order for a fortnight. The insolvent's discharge was adjourned for a year without protection, but subsequently, on a representation being made to Mr. Justice Bayley, protection was granted for six months, which expired to-day. A further application was to be made for protection to Mr. Justice Bayley. A fortnight's extension of the interim order was granted.

RE RAMCHUNDER SUNDERJEE KIRTIKAR.

Mr. Mankar said the insolvent was to have applied to-day for his discharge, but as he was suffering in jail from paralysis, as appeared from a medical certificate which the learned counsel produced, he asked for a fortnight's postponement. The application was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—[illegible] Manojee, liabilities Rs 1,358. Vussonjee Hunsraj, Rs. 831. Wadi Narsu Basrat and others, Rs. 3,025. Laduk Oomersey, Rs. 19,012. Essak Khamissa, Rs. 923. Thakersey Rupa Soni, Rs. 1,728. Shaik Mahomed bin Saik Enoos and others, Rs. 1,779. Paulina Gabino and another, Rs. 385. Shaik Abdoola Shaik Hoosein and others, Rs. 912. Pandurang Hira Rotekar, Rs. 1,231. Bal Narayen Kolewankar, Rs. 580.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 25th instant.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK QUAY.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 16th June, stating that Messrs. Kirby and Company have applied for the use of a small portion of the quay at the south-east corner of the Prince's Dock for unloading stone, &c., as a temporary measure during the monsoon. He states that there is no objection to their being allowed the use of a frontage of 80 feet by 30 feet deep, if the crane be moved to outside this limit by Messrs. Kirby and Company, and if the Trustees approve of the privilege being granted. Read report by Dock Superintendent, dated 19th June, stating that there is no objection to the proposed arrangement, provided the entire wharf face is cleared and rendered available for the use of his department during the fair season, as large quantities of timber and railway stores are landed there by the Trustees' sub contractors under the various landing contracts.

Resolution.—Messrs. Kirby and Company may be allowed to use the portion of wharf referred to for landing stones, &c., during the monsoon.

PUBLIC ROADS AT MAZAGON.

Submitted Government Resolution No. 4380 (Revenue Department), dated 11th June, 1883, directing that the land asked for by the Trustees for the construction of public roads at Mazagon should be made over to them.

Submitted memo. to Engineer, dated 5th June, 1883, asking him to arrange to take charge of the land referred to on the 13th idem as required by the Collector of Bombay.

Read memo. from the Engineer, dated 8th August, 1884, stating that his surveyor met the Collector's surveyor on the morning of the 18th June, 1883, and took over charge of the whole of the Government reserve for roads on behalf of the Trust. He observes that according to Mr. Nillajee's statement there was some doubt in the mind of the Collector's surveyor as to the extent of the area to be made over, and the Collector's surveyor informed Mr. Nillajee that he would thereafter inform him of the area. The Engineer states that this seems to have been overlooked for a considerable time, but that there is little doubt that it was the intention of the Collector to hand over the whole of the reserve land. He suggests that a further reference be made to the Collector of Bombay to ascertain if it is clearly understood that the Government reserve is now the property of the Trustees.

Read memo. by the Chairman, dated 15th August, desiring that the Engineer be informed that he was under a misapprehension in supposing that any more land than that actually required for the roads made or agreed to be made by the Trust was to be given over, and that it will be well to make this clear with the Collector.

Read memo. from Engineer dated 2nd September, forwarding copy of correspondence with the Collector, from which it appears that that officer understood he was to hand over the whole of the land at the Powder Works reclamation reserved by Government for roads.

Read minutes of Trustees to whom papers have been circulated.

Resolution.—It should be pointed out to Government that the Trustees only asked for Government approval of the roads A.B. and C.D. on tracing being carried across a portion of the reserve, but that the Trustees are prepared to make a 60 feet road along the west side of the 100 feet portion, if Government will give the Trust the remainder of the reserve for roads or for such other purposes as the Trustees may see fit; such 60 feet road not necessarily to be made at once, but whenever it may appear to the Trustees to be necessary, the existing road from A. to B. being sufficient for the present traffic. It should be pointed out to Government that the Trustees having no property on the west side of the 100 feet reserve, they could hardly be expected unaided to carry out the through road referred to, a principle which was confirmed in Government Resolution General Department No. 654, of 23rd February, 1881, wherein the opinion was expressed that such a road should be paid for by the Port Trust and the Municipality in the proportion of 1-3rd and 2-3rd respectively, although unfortunately the Municipality declined to bear any portion of the cost of the road.

DREDGING PLANT.

Submitted report by Engineer, dated 6th June, on the subject of adding to the dredging plant of the Trust. The report having been circulated was not read.

Read minutes of Trustees thereon.

Resolution.—With regard to the provision of a hopper barge fitted with dipper buckets and cranes as proposed by the Engineer, that officer should be requested to go into the question in England, inspecting any apparatus of this description which would be likely to answer the purpose of the Trust. He should, moreover, advise the Trustees further on this subject on his return to Bombay. The whole question should be brought up for reconsideration in six months.

DOCK EXTENSION WORKS LOAN.

Marine Department, dated 22nd June, forwarding, for the information of the Trustees, the following extract of a letter addressed to the Government of India by the Government of Bombay on the subject of raising a loan for the Dock extension works:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Assistant Secretary O'Conor's letter No. 201, dated 10th April, 1885, conveying the decision of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State on the subject of the raising of a loan to meet the cost of increasing wet dock accommodation in Bombay, and in reply am directed to submit to the Government of India the accompanying copy of a letter from the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, No. 2058, dated 8th June, 1885, and to convey the urgent request of this Government that the decision arrived at may be reconsidered.

"I am to remark that the grounds for asking for such reconsideration cannot be more clearly and strongly stated than in the letter of the Secretary to the Port Trust. It is not necessary for this Government to say that they concur in every word or in every argument used in that letter, but His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the Trustees have shown very good grounds for their request that they may either be granted the guarantee of Government to their loan, or that the prohibition to borrow in the English market may be withdrawn.

"It appears to His Excellency in Council that the Trustees have some reason to complain that the decision of the Government of India to reject the recommendations of this Government was not sooner communicated to them. They were thus encouraged to proceed with their works, and are already committed to an expenditure of 11 lakhs. On the one hand, they are unwilling to stop the works and waste all the money which has been already expended; and on the other hand, they cannot continue the works without borrowing. In the present state of the money market, and of depressed public confidence, it is impossible that they can raise money on any reasonable terms without a Government guarantee."

Government at the same time communicate copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, dated 30th April, 1885, with its accompaniments, and of a of a letter from the Government of India, dated 29th May, 1885, on the subject of dry dock accommodation at Bombay and the width of entrance to Dock extension, and state that the Government of India have been informed with reference to Trustees letter of 1st June that the Trustees have intimated that as an increased width of entrance to the new wet dock involves increased expenditure, it is impossible for them to reconsider the [illegible] the question of the loan is finally settled.

Resolution.—The papers should be circulated. Meantime the respectful thanks of the Trustees should be conveyed to Government for the promptitude with which the Trustees' representation on the subject of the dock loan has been dealt with, and for the decided opinion they have been pleased to express to the Government of India in favour of granting the Trustees' requests.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 23rd June, 1885.	For week ending 23rd June, 1884.
Vessels piloted into harbour	16	18
,, ,, out of ,,	19	19
,, transported ,,	27	16
,, attended to ,,	3	...

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 22nd June, 1885.	For week ending 22nd June, 1884.
Vessels entered	20	12
,, left	19	7
,, remaining in dock	19	14

A HINDOO APPRENTICE IN AN AMERICAN GLASS FACTORY.

THE *Manufacturers' Gazette*, of Boston, U. S. A., gives the following particulars in relation to the apprenticeship of Mr. Rajwade, of Bombay, in a glass factory at Clayton, New Jersey:—

From Hindostan vast quantities of sand and ashes, which are the largest factors in common glass bottles, are sent to England and made into glass bottles and ware, only giving employment to the Hindoo in carrying the crude materials to the ship's side, at a very insignificant price, making ballast for vessels and work for the English glass works. What the English did in the inception of cotton manufacturing in Rhode Island they have done to a large extent with the Hindoo, promotive for doing the work themselves. There are among the Hindoos many men of excellent business character, capacity, and experience—many men who have been educated thoroughly in natural science as well as in chemistry; and one of these men, after having made himself familiar with the needs and resources of his own country, came here in the Fall of 1883, stated his object, and we ourselves made arrangements, after considerable inquiry, with Moore Brothers, of Clayton, N. J., for Mr. B. V. Rajwade, who has entered their works as an apprentice, beginning at the bottom in order to master the whole system of glass manufacture for the particular branch which he wishes to establish in his native country. Mr. R. is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, well up in chemistry, a good linguist, speaking several languages, and a bright, intelligent man, something perhaps under middle age. He is giving three years of his time in order to be able to carry back a thorough knowledge of this business, so that his own people in India can use up the materials and establish industries among them which will teach them to produce more and earn something.

In a recent letter to us, he writes: "The gentlemen are, as they said they would be to me, kind and thoughtful; they do everything for me, and therefore I am getting along very well. My home is now very pleasant," etc. Moore Brothers were the only parties, of a large number who were appealed to, who gave unqualifiedly their consent and approval. We found in New England and in Philadelphia that "tradesunionism" had the matter in hand, and they could not take an apprentice without the consent of some of the union men. There is no doubt that the outcome of this will be, purely and simply, Mr. Rajwade will thoroughly learn his business, and, we sincerely hope, will be enabled to take back with him a practical knowledge that shall make his own people more independent of the promotion of industries abroad by the free trade advocates and practitioners in "Merrie" England.

There is no romance about this story; Mr. Rajwade is simply and purely an energetic, well-educated, enterprising man, who is looking out for the good of his people at home, and is looking also for the promotion of education, mechanic arts, and the introduction of these features into India, that will make them a more productive people, and relieve them from paying bounty to the freetrade advocates in England.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE annual general meeting of the members of the Institute was held yesterday evening under the presidency of Mr. A. W. Forde.

Mr. Bashford, the honorary secretary, read the annual report, from which we take the following:—The committee of management termed their report the most gratifying and satisfactory that had been presented during the history of the Institute. Not only had the diminution in membership complained of in previous reports been made up, but the increase had made the members greater than ever. Month by month there was a large accession, which enabled improvements to be made, and caused the Institute to grow in popularity. These brighter prospects had led the committee to consider the possibility of extending and developing the usefulness of the Institution in other directions than were previously sought, with the desire of making it, as was recently suggested in an article in the *Bombay Gazette* the home and centre of movements tending to the entertainment and culture of Bombay, and calculated to brighten its intellectual and social life. The number of ordinary members had risen from 157, as shown in the last report, to 420 at 31st March this year. The highest number on the register previous to this year was 279 in 1872. The present popularity of the Institute is due to its having been brought more prominently before the public by means of kindly notices in the papers concerning the objects and work of the Society, to advertisements, and to the improvements that the committee have been able to introduce. The income derived from such a large number of members is ample to allow of the continuance and even extension of the improvements already adopted, and there is therefore no reason to fear that there will again be any falling off. In addition to the quarterly members, there are 127 life members on the registers, making in all a total of 547 members against 272 last year. On the 25th May the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by Lady Reay, paid a visit to the Institute, and expressed themselves pleased with the buildings and the arrangements. Before leaving His Royal Highness inscribed his name in the life members' book, and consented to become a patron of the Institute. The library occupied the foremost place as a public institution, and with the larger measure of support now accorded the committee were confident of being able to maintain its efficiency. The total number of books in the library was 11,163 a lecture hall had had a prominent mention in all as compared with 10,205 according to the last report. Its usefulness was best illustrated by the extent to which the members availed themselves of the library. During the six days ended the 24th May 388 books had been issued, an average of 65 per diem; and 887 were in circulation when stock was taken. The committee related the steps taken for the preparation of the new catalogue, and acknowledged gratefully the great assistance given by Mrs. Forde, Miss Gresley, the Misses Macfarlane, Mr. Cornforth, Mr. Frost, and the hon. secretary. The revisers had found it necessary to withdraw a large number of mutilated and obsolete works. A good deal had been done towards replacing standard works, and this would be continued as the finances permitted. Four hundred and ninety-eight new books had been added to the library. Three hundred of these had been purchased between September and March, and were mostly recent publications, including the earliest copies received in India of many works that had excited considerable interest in literary circles. The committee having seen their way to spending a certain sum in the procure a supply of books [illegible] on the arrival of each mail. This plan had worked very satisfactorily, ensuring a constant flow of the most recent and best books at the earliest possible date, and so keeping the members abreast of current literature. The 3,172 volumes of specifications of patents in the library occupied a very large proportion of the accommodation. There was at present no accommodation for the cases recently received, and the committee hoped Government might find room for the collection in the new Stationary Office, which would be a more suitable place. The report also referred to the lectures during the session, and the results of the prize competition for dwellings suitable to the labouring classes. The provision of reports of the Society since 1866-7. Mr. S. E. Sassoon had consented to allow his donation of Rs. 5,000 to be devoted to the purposes of the new hall. Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. and Mr. Forde had each subscribed Rs. 500, and there was an accumulated fund, being the moiety of life members' subscriptions set aside under Rule 41, amounting to Rs. 5,500. Altogether Rs. 21,536 out of the estimated total required for the hall would thus be provided, viz.:—Net proceeds of entertainments, say Rs. 300; Mr. S. E. Sassoon's gift, Rs. 5,000; subscriptions, Rs. 2,206; Mr. Van Ruith's gift, Rs. 700; balance of original grant, Rs. 7,830; accumulated moiety of life members' subscriptions, Rs. 5,500. Other means are being devised for raising funds, and it is hoped that Government will assist with a contribution equal to the amount that may be raised from private individuals. In connexion with the entertainments the committee announced that the series would shortly be resumed. Looking to the future the committee mentioned that it was proposed to design a hall suitable for a fine art exhibition, to constitute a department for the cultivation of musical and dramatic tastes, and to form an amateur photographic society. It had also been suggested that room might be found in the Institute for the collection and meetings of the Natural History Society, leading eventually to its affiliation with the Institute. As this Society is growing rapidly, and possesses already a very valuable and interesting collection, the suggestion, if it were found feasible, would greatly increase the attractions of the Institute. In conclusion the committee attributed the great change in the affairs of the Society to Mr. Bashford, the hon. secretary. His unremitting exertions in bringing the Institute to the notice of the public, his personal influence in getting new members, his organisation and supervision of the establishment to meet the increasing wants of the public, and the valuable time he has given during his leisure hours, to the compiling of the catalogue, had, during the short time he had held office, mainly contributed to raise the Society from a state of almost bankruptcy to its present flourishing condition.

The chairman said that since the last meeting the improvement in the affairs of the Institute had been so great that it was really with great pleasure that he moved the adoption of the report just read to them. He wished to bear his own testimony to the exertions made by Mr. Bashford in improving the position of the Society and to the time he had given to the preparation of the catalogue. The introduction of the picture gallery was quite a new thing for the Institute, and the chairman thought that it had added greatly to its interest. They had also to thank Mr. Bashford for some valuable suggestions made by him, one of which was that the pictures should be raffled. The extension of their premises was a matter of great interest to them all; but in the present state of Government finances [illegible] carry out the scheme they would not [illegible] desire. He, however, hoped as soon as [illegible] would be able to have the building ready before the Exhibition year. With these remarks, the chairman moved that the report be adopted, and printed and circulated amongst the members for their information and guidance.

Mr. F. W. Stevens having seconded the motion, it was carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Mr. D. Roe, and seconded by Mr. B. Gordon, that the accounts for the past year be approved and adopted.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Henry Solomon, seconded by Mr. R. E. Walters, that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to Messrs. Shields and Johnston for the gratuitous services they had rendered to the Institute in auditing the accounts for the year 1884-85.

Thanks were voted to Messrs. F. Punnett and L. N. Banaji for their report on the voting lists; and it was also resolved that thanks were specially due to those ladies and gentlemen who had kindly assisted at the several entertainments.

Dr. Geo. Waters moved "that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to Mr. S. E. Sassoon for his handsome contribution of Rs. 5,000 towards the lecture hall building fund." Dr. Waters said that the name of Mr. Sassoon was associated with much that was munificent and benevolent in Bombay and elsewhere, and it was very gratifying that in his present gift he had given one more instance of liberality. (Hear, hear.)

The proposition was seconded by Mr. J. Cornforth, and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, seconded by Mr. J. O'Connell, it was resolved that rule 42 of the rules of the Institute be cancelled, in so far only as it refers to the endowment fund, and that the present amount of the endowment fund be applied in and towards the expenses of the building of the lecture hall.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the chairman and the meeting separated.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Council was held at the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon, when there were present Colonel Merewether, Dr Peterson, Captain Morland, Dr. Cook, Messrs. Grattan Geary, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, C. I. E., Muncherjee N. Banajee, Raghunath N. Khote, C. I. E., and R. M. Sayani. Mr. H. A. Acworth, the Deputy Municipal Commissioner, was also present.

On the motion of Mr. Raghunath Khote, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, Mr. R. M. Sayani was called to the chair.

THE CRY FOR WATER AT FIRES.

The police report on the fire in Bhoywada 3rd street on the 8th ult., the damage by which amounted to Rs. 70,000, was considered. Reports on the subject by Mr. Braham, Deputy Executive Engineer, and by the chief turncock, which conflicted materially with the police report as to the insufficiency of water at the fire, were read to the Council; but they were withheld from the representatives of the press.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, in drawing attention to the fire, which he called a disastrous one, said that, with regard to the fire that took place lately at Pydhowni, he convinced the Council on the occasion that there was gross blundering on the part of the police. There was plenty of water at hand, and yet it appeared that no proper use was made of it. There was at hand on the occasion of that fire a large reservoir, which was brimful of water, and yet the police made no use of it for the purpose of extinguishing the fire. It had given him (Mr. Nowrozjee) great pain to find from time to time that the Municipality were in the position of a house divided against itself. It was evident upon the reports that had been read that the police department had been anxious to throw as much blame as they could—whether deserved or not it was for the Council to consider—upon the water-works department. On the former occasion the police sought to lay the blame on the water-works department; and he then showed that the fault really lay with the department that had the charge of the fire brigade. A cry of want of water was raised by the police on both occasions, which found a ready response the very next day in the reports published in the newspapers. Mr. Nowrozjee thought that this had a damaging effect upon the credit of the water-works department. The police had the ear of the papers, which readily published such information, whether correct or incorrect, as was supplied to them.

The chairman.—I do not know if you are going to make any charge against the police or the press.

Mr. Nowrozjee said he was simply making such remarks as suggested themselves to him on the reports furnished to them by the Deputy Executive Engineer and the chief turn-cock. The latter in his report stated that the engines were working, and that there was sufficient water. Now, this was a flat contradiction by one department of statements made by another department and that was not the first time that such an unseemly thing had occurred. Mr. Nowrozjee was of opinion that the Council should not be influenced by the *ex parte* reports submitted to them by the police, which appeared almost word for word in the newspapers. It was not fair to the water-works department that the one-sided statements of the police should be instantly placed before them, and also at the disposal of the press.

The chairman.—But this matter is not before us.

Mr. Nowrozjee.—It is before us, and here are the newspaper reports. (Hands them in.)

The chairman said he did not wish to interrupt Mr. Nowrozjee, because he believed his remarks would be productive of some good on this as on the former occasion; but Mr. Nowrozjee's complaint that the police gave their reports to the press, and that the press published those reports, was a matter which was certainly not before the Council.

Mr. Nowrozjee thought that the police story always found its way into the newspapers.

The chairman.—I don't know that.

Mr. Nowrozjee said that a comparison of the police and the newspaper reports would show that they were identical.

The chairman.—You may say that they tally in certain particulars.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee.—The newspaper reports is not the subject before us, and it is useless continuing the discussion on the point.

The chairman said Mr. Nowrozjee's remarks pointed to an actual collusion between the police and the press, which should not form a subject of discussion at the Council. He thought there was a mistake somewhere in the present instance. An elucidation of the facts connected with the fire would lead to some good. No doubt the reports before them were inconsistent and it was for the Council to ascertain where the fault lay.

Mr. Nowrozjee said the police had a certain advantage in the zeal and alacrity with which they sent in their reports against the water-works department, and placed them at the disposal of the press.

The chairman.—We don't know that.

Mr. Nowrozjee [illegible] say that in the present instance more than a fortnight had elapsed since the fire occurred; and so far as the public were concerned, the version of the water-works department had not yet been placed before them. The hands of that department were in a manner tied; they could not give their version until it was placed before the Town Council. Some steps should be taken in the matter in order to get rid of the police *animus* against the water-works department.

The chairman.—There is no *animus.*

Mr. Nowrozjee.—I will say the evident *animus* of the police against the water-works department.

The chairman remarked that on occasions of fire the police officers and the officers of the water-works department, as well as the representatives of the press, were present; and he thought that the reporters made use of the information that was available to them upon the spot. He did not believe there was any ground for the charge of collusion mentioned by Mr. Nowrozjee. The chairman suggested the Council should ask the Municipal Commissioner for a report on the matter, which was indeed a serious one, inasmuch as one department said one thing, and another department another.

Mr. Nowrozjee fully concurred in the suggestion.

Dr. Peterson thought the discussion on the point should not proceed, as the Council exercised jurisdiction neither over the police nor the press.

Mr. Geary quite agreed with what had fallen from the chairman. They must inquire whether or not there was a sufficiency of water at the fire. He dared say that there was perhaps a dribbling of water in the pipes, and that it did not come in a quantity that was expected. As a matter of fact, it was some time before the water came in sufficient quantities.

After some further discussion, the chairman's proposition that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit a report on the matter was carried unanimously.

PROGRESS REPORTS.

The next subject was progress reports to the end of April last on the works now in course of construction. Several queries were put by members, which were noted down by the secretary with a view to obtaining the desired information from the Municipal Commissioner.

After a further consideration of the draft bye-laws for the conduct of business at the Council meetings the Council adjourned.

THE WORK OF THE INDIAN POST OFFICE.

THE following resolution is published as a supplement to the *Gazette of India* on the report on the operations of the Post Offices in India for the year 1883-84:—

This report, received in print on the 29th April 1885, is submitted later than it need otherwise have been, owing to the orders requiring the figures of the last section of the report to be compared and agreed with the figures accepted by the Comptroller and Auditor General for the Finance and Revenue Accounts. As the accounts of each year are not closed by the Comptroller and Auditor General until nearly the close of the following year, the Post Office report cannot be submitted earlier than the end of March, if the agreement of the figures is to be exact and final. But the Governor-General in Council believes [illegible] information as to the receipts and expenditure [illegible] in the possession of the Comptroller and Auditor General by the end of November [illegible] sufficient to enable him to prevent the occurrence of any material difference between the figures and those of the Director General of Post Offices [illegible] accounts; and His Excellency [illegible] considers that it is unnecessary to delay the submission of the Post Office report for three or four months to ensure absolute correctness. [illegible] therefore directs that the Director General of the Post Office shall arrange with the Comptroller and Auditor General to have the [illegible] examination of the figures in the report for 1884-85 made in the [illegible] beginning of December next, end of November [illegible] and shall submit the report in time to reach the Government of India not later than the 31st December.

2. The most important extension of post office work during the year was the introduction from 1st December 1883 of the scheme for utilising post offices for telegraph work. The scheme was in operation for four months of the period covered by the report, and has since been very successfully tried and extended. The Director General of Telegraphs recently submitted a special report showing the progress made up to the 31st December 1884. That report was published in the *Gazette of India* of the 21st March last, with resolution in the Public Works Department, No. 50 T. of 17th March, in which the appreciation of the Government of India of the services of the postal and telegraph departments in connection with the scheme was recorded.

3. The other extensions of work during the year were the establishment of money-order exchange with France from 1st July 1883, and the introduction of reply post-cards from 1st February 1884.

4. Postal notes, which were introduced from 1st January 1883, were sold to a total value of nearly a lakh and a half during 1883-84. The rate of sale was rather lower than in the 1st quarter after the introduction of the notes, during which the sales amounted to Rs. 40,500. The notes have not as yet become popular.

5. The second year of the existence of Post Office Savings Banks affords further proof of the success of those banks. During the year the amount deposited was 103½ lakhs of rupees as against 45½ lakhs in 1882-83; the amount withdrawn, 58½ lakhs as against 16 lakhs; the interest allowed, Rs. 1,87,300 as against half a lakh, and the balance at the close of the year rose from under 28 lakhs, the property of 39,121 depositors, to over 75 lakhs, the property of 84,848 depositors. The number of banks and sub-banks open at the close of the year was 5,190 as against 4,238 at the beginning, the banks opened for the first time in the year being 961, of which 535 were in the Bombay Circle where Post Office Savings Banks had not been opened in 1882-83.

6. The figures showing the transactions of Post Office Savings Banks in this report serve to complete those contained in the Comptroller General's report on District and Railway Savings Banks during 1883-84, which was published in the *Gazette of India* of 31st January last. The Comptroller General's report showed that the balance in the District Savings Banks had, for the first time since they were opened, fallen during the year. The fall was attributed to the existence of Post Office Savings Banks side by side with the District Banks, and the present report proves that this was correct. The balance in the District and Post Office Savings Banks together increased during the year by about 46 lakhs, the amounts being—

	1882-83. Lakhs.	1883-84. Lakhs.
Post office	28	75
District	75½	74
Total	103½	149

7. As in the resolution on the report for 1882-83, some comparative figures relating to the two sets of banks are given below. The average amount held by each depositor was Rs. 330 in the District Banks against Rs. 89 in Post Office Banks.

The table below shows the profession of depositors:—

Savings Bank.	Class I, Professional. A Fixed income.	Class I, Professional. B Variable income.	Class II, Domestic.	Class III, Commercial.	Class IV, Agricultural.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI, Indefinite.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Post Office	9,545	6,830	13,934	677	1,744	1,406	25,17[illegible]	[illegible]
District	16,369	1,174	3,84[illegible]	842	179	1,275	5,1[illegible]	[illegible]

The number of commercial and agricultural depositors is very small, the proportion of these two classes is higher in the Post Office Savings Banks.

The numbers of Native and of European or Eurasian depositors are compared in the following table:—

Savings Banks.	Number of Accounts.	Percentage of total number.	Amount.
	Native.		
			R
Post Office	16,436	90·09	62,41,388
District	18,044	83·90	57,36,380
	European and Eurasian.		
Post Office	[illegible]	9·91	12,23,098
District	3,647	16·10	17,41,402

8. The number of post offices open at the close of the year was 5,879 as against 5,310 at the beginning. The increase of 569, larger than in any previous year, was mainly due to the further extension of the village post office system under which schoolmasters or other non-postal officials are utilised as postmasters. The system has already enabled the Director General to greatly extend the operations of the post office in the interior of districts; and still further extension may be expected.

9. The number of letter-boxes and village postmen also increased during the year, though in a less marked degree, the increases being 490 and 173 respectively, as against 746 and 429 during 1882-83.

10. There was a considerable increase in the total length of the postal lines of communication, which rose from 61,204 to 63,536 miles. The length of sea lines remained unaltered; runners and boat lines increased by 1,670 miles, which represents actual extension of postal facilities; the railway lines increased by 730 miles, due to the opening of short lengths of railways in several parts of India; while the mail cart horse and camel lines decreased by 68 miles, which is not, however, an actual decrease in postal communication, but is due merely to unimportant changes in the means of communication.

11. The total number of articles, exclusive of money orders, conveyed by the post office, was more than 200 millions as against 184 millions in 1882-83, the increase being 16½ millions, or 8·83 per cent. as against 15 millions, or 8·8 per cent. The increase was, as in previous years, largest in the number of posts-cards, of which over 38 millions were conveyed, the increase being nearly 9 millions, or 29·46 per cent., on 29,844,147, the number conveyed in 1882-83. The following table shows the numbers of other articles conveyed:—

	Paid.	Unpaid.	Registered.
	LETTERS		
1882-83	103,393,422	29,869,570	3,416,354
1883-84	109,101,237	28,035,651	3,705,585
Percentage of increase	5·52	..	7·52
Percentage of decrease	..	2·89	..
	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.
1882-83	14,075,677	1,312,228	3,113,267
1883-84	15,848,566	1,295,261	3,690,828
Percentage of increase.	12·60	..	18·55
Percentage of decrease.	..	1·28	..

With the exception of the small decrease in parcels, which follows a considerable increase of 13·90 in 1882-83, and which is ascribed to the competition of railways, [illegible] satisfactory; the increase in the number of newspapers [illegible] decrease in that of unpaid letters being especially so. The decrease in the number of parcels occurred in inland parcels only, for the number of foreign parcels increased from 88,684 to 98,296, the following parcel post having recovered from the temporary check due to the disturbances in Egypt in 1882-83.

12. A table is given below showing the steady increase since 1872-73 in the operations of the post office in the particulars noticed in the four preceding paragraphs:—

Year.	Post Offices.	Letter-boxes.	Village post-men.	Distance over which the mails are carried.	Articles passed through the post including money orders.
	No.	No.	No.	Miles.	No.
1872-73	3,006	3,299	..	49,056	93,157,000
1873-74	3,178	3,551	...	51,616	[illegible]
1874-75	3,408	3,938	1,463	55,893	116,119,000
1875-76	3,631	4,447	1,695	57,041	119,417,000
1876-77	3,852	5,154	1,950	58,370	[illegible]
1877-78	4,107	5,574	2,242	57,963	128,826,000
1878-79	4,392	6,167	2,601	57,954	[illegible]
1879-80	4,410	6,426	2,702	58,240	142,977,000
1880-81	[illegible]	6,720	2,833	58,760	158,666,000
1881-82	4,819	7,190	3,241	59,677	171,804,000
1882-83	5,310	7,936	3,670	61,201	186,620,000
1883-84	5,879	8,426	3,843	63,536	[illegible]

13. The disposal of the articles received for delivery was satisfactory. Of the total 203,340,195, [illegible] cluding money orders, 197,362,251, or more than [illegible] the per cent., were delivered to the addressees [illegible] ordinary post offices without delay, while [illegible] 561,792 were delivered after being returned [illegible] Letter Offices, the remainder being sent to the Dead Letter Offices, which had [illegible] Of the numbers of articles, 2,217,418 [illegible] Letter Offices, to be disposed of through the Dead [illegible] the addressees, 16·13 per cent. were delivered to the senders, and 56·41 per cent. were returned as dead. 27·46 per cent. were destroyed.

14. The gross receipts from the sale of ordinary postage stamps rose from Rs. 46,04,335 to Rs. 49,87,927, the [illegible] increase. But of this amount [illegible] the half anna envelopes continuing [illegible] was for stamps used on Government service [illegible] the sum of Rs. [illegible] the Presidency Banks, and more [illegible] was telegraph revenue realised in than Rs. 25 [illegible] stamps. The receipts from the sale of postage stamps rose from Rs. 14,85,066 to [illegible] service 64,951. The postage realised in cash rose Rs. Rs. 33,77,402 to Rs. 35,24,817.

15. The number of inland money orders issued was over 3 millions and the value over 7¼ crores, the corresponding figures for 1882-83 being over 2½ millions, and nearly 6¾ crores. One hundred and twenty-three new money order offices were opened during the year. The foreign money order transactions are shown below:—

	Issued. Number.	Issued. Amount.	Paid. Number.	Paid. Amount.
In sterling money.		£		£
1882-83	26,998	117,526	2,974	10,903
1883-84	30,103	125,132	3,622	13,245
In Indian currency		Rs.		Rs.
1882-83	1,443	1,12,016	9,243	4,73,708
1883-84	1,768	1,51,797	10,545	5,55,897

The increase in the orders in Indian currency occurred mainly in the transactions with Mauritius, due to the direct interchange between that colony and Aden, introduced in 1882.

16. The value of insured letters and parcels was very slightly less than in 1882-83, about 8½ crores, the value of insured parcels having increased and of insured letters diminished.

17. There was a very large increase in the value-payable transactions. The number of articles sent rose from 174,301 to 287,377, and the value from Rs. 16,86,098 to Rs. 28,08,873. The popularity of this system is increasing steadily and very rapidly.

18. The number of complaints made by the public was 5,732, nearly the same as in 1882-83. Of these, 2,320 proved groundless, 1,888 were well founded, and in the remainder the result of the inquiries was either indefinite, or is left unstated in the report. The complaints relating to registered letters, parcels, money orders, and postal notes were 444 in number, in 127 of which the postal establishments were in fault.

19. The cases of dishonesty of post office servants were 226 in number, in 65 of which departmental punishments were inflicted, and in 161 criminal convictions were obtained.

20. Twenty-four mail robberies occurred during the year, 15 of which took place in British and 9 in foreign territory.

21. The strength of the postal establishment increased from 34,429 to 35,636.

22. Section X of the report and Appendices X and XI exhibit the receipts and disbursements of the year. The receipts shown under the head of post office in the finance and revenue accounts amount to Rs. 1,01,87,[illegible], and the expenditure to Rs. 1,23,44,807 compared with Rs. 97,77,971 and Rs. 1,19,40,113 in 1882-83. But these accounts include—

(*a*) The receipts and payments of bullock train and passengers' lines.

(*b*) The receipts and payments of the district and political posts which are not under the control of the postal department;

(*c*) The subsidies paid under the contracts for conveyance of mails by sea, the amounts of which include consideration for services other than postal service; while they do not include the following:—

(*d*) Cost of stationery.

(*e*) The full cost of railway service rendered to the post office.

(*f*) Cost of printing done for the post office at the Government Press.

(*g*) Rent for Government buildings occupied by the post office.

(*h*) Gratuities and pensions.

(*i*) Leave allowances paid in England.

23. Excluding the items (*a*) to (*c*), and the cost of English stores supplied to the department, the Director General estimates that there is a net postal revenue of Rs. 7,19,519 as against Rs. 5,57,709 in 1882-83; and including the estimated postal share of (*c*), the items (*d*) to (*i*), and the cost of stores, but excluding (*a*) and (*b*), he estimates that there is a net postal expenditure of Rs. 5,39,590 as against Rs. 7,51,338 in 1882-83.

24. These figures cannot be accepted as exact. The financial position of the post office in India is that it is not quite self-supporting. There is a net expenditure which is approximately of the amount, 22 lakhs, shown in the finance and revenue accounts. This net expenditure is justified by the general conveniences afforded to the public and to Government by the post office, and is moreover being gradually diminished in amount.

25. The report shows that the working of the department and the progress made have been very satisfactory as in previous years.

26. The thanks of Government are due to Mr. Hogg and Mr. James for their successful administration of the department during the year.

27. The work done by the officers mentioned in the last paragraph of the report—Mr. Douglas, C. I. E., and Mr. Barton Grove—also deserves acknowledgment.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this resolution be communicated to the Director General of the Post Offices of India, and that the report and the resolution be published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

J. F. FINLAY,
For Secy. to the Govt. of India.

THE INSURRECTION IN BHUTAN.

THE insurrection in Bhutan seems to be of the kind which that country has been accustomed to for centuries. There are numbers of petty lieutenant-governors who are always more or less inclined to dispute the authority of the Deb Rajah, the Minister and *de facto* ruler, and two of these are now in arms against him. In order that the insurrectionary movement may be fully understood it is necessary to refer to the past history of Bhutan which is a sealed book to the ordinary reading public. The *de jure* ruler of Bhutan is known as the Dhurm Rajah, but his functions are purely spiritual, all practical power resting in the hands of the Minister for the time being, just as in Nepal. The Dhurm Rajah's office is hereditary and is held for life, but the Deb Rajah, or temporal ruler, is chosen by election from time to time from among the leading officials of the State. The internal affairs of the country are administered by Penlos (Lieutenant-Governors) and Jongpens. Governors of forts, who act also as district officers. These men are semi-independent and frequently defy the authority of the Minister, who can only bring them to reason by force of arms. The most powerful temporal ruler of late years was Jikmay Namgy, who kept the Penlos and Jongpens in admirable order. He died on July 1, 1881, from injuries received by a fall from a yak; and the present Deb Rajah, Sonam-ji-se, was elected in his stead. Jikmay Namgy left two sons, who were much disgusted with the choice made of a successor to their father. Sonam-ji-se seems, however, to have treated them fairly enough for he made the elder Penlo of Paro and the younger Jongpen of Angdofarang. The latter took up his residence with his uncle, the Lieutenant-Governor of Tongsa, and when the latter was killed in a rebellion by his subjects his nephew quietly stepped into his shoes. The two brothers having thus each a Lieutenant-Governorship combined to defy the Deb Rajah and appointed a creature of their own to be Governor of the Angdofarang Fort. The Penlo of Paro seems to be the more daring spirit of the two, for he organized a raid against Phari, in Thibetan territory, and returned with much loot. On the return journey he broke his leg, and naturally enough went to stay with his brother at Tongsa until his recovery should be completed. The two put their heads together and decided to oust the minister, Sonam-ji-se, from power, and to take over temporal government themselves. Accordingly some eight months ago they intimated to the Deb Rajah that they were about to visit Ponakha, the capital, there to pay their respects to him. He was on his guard, however, and they delayed their visit, making secret preparations for war. Last month they moved a force upon Ponakha, the Jongpen of which they bribed to surrender the fort protecting the capital. That officer, to their chagrin, played them false, quietly making over the money he had received to the Deb Rajah. The brothers then encamped their force at Angdofarang, where they were attacked both by the Dhurm and Deb Rajahs, who had collected troops at the capital. A fight ensued in which the rebels lost most men, but managed to score a success by capturing some forts. The Rajahs thereupon retired to Ponakha and sent an appeal to the Government of India for aid in the shape of arms and ammunition. This request could not be acceded to, as our policy towards Bhutan is one of strict non-intervention in the internal affairs of the country. If the Deb Rajah is popular he will be able to hold his own; if his power is on the decline one of the sons of the [illegible] In any case [illegible] will probably supplant him. [illegible] ings with Bhutan [illegible] matter little to us, for our dealings [illegible] subsidy to the temporal [illegible] confined to paying a small and so long as our frontier is quiet, whoever he may be, [illegible] cern with any "change of ministry" which may take place at Ponakha. No Deb Rajah could remain in power if he were hostile to the Indian Government, for the subsidy has to be divided among certain of the Chiefs, and these would oust any Minister who was foolish enough to offend us and so cause the subsidy to be withheld. The fighting is not likely to be of a desperate kind as the Bhutias are very badly armed.—*Pioneer.*

A REMARKABLE ASS.

IT is not often that the proceedings of the law courts in India can be looked upon by the general public as either interesting or amusing reading, but the following judgment of an English-speaking native magistrate is so marked an exception to the rule that a Lahore paper publishes it in *extenso.* [illegible] vouches for the authenticity of the judgment:—D., complainant, *versus*, A. and R., Accused. "Accused are charged for having possessed the stolen ass of complainant. Accused No. 1 asserts that he had the ass from accused No. 2, who was also therefore charged for it. Accused No. 2 states that the ass in question is his own and is an offspring of his own ass, that is, in joint share with Imam Din. I sent for the said mother and sister of the ass. Their colour and their species do not correspond with the ass in question and I therefore believe that the ass in question is the stolen ass of the complainant and his witnesses. Imam Din is not implicated in this case, because he has, in fact, been the purchaser of the said mother ass only, and so do his accounts show it, and that he has simply been speaking a lie for the sake of his customers and joint sharer of his other asses. Imam Din has not admitted differences of the ass in question, than those produced to show that it belonged that breed, and I also find that the ass in question is of a different species and a different brood than those to which it is said to have been related. The produced asses resemble to each other a good deal, and this leads me to think that if the ass in question had been out of this brood, it would have also resembled them a great deal, or to some extent in the least. A . . . I do not hold guilty, because he is simply a bailee of the ass, and I therefore acquit him. Accused No. 2 being guilty, and his evidence being unreliable, is convicted and sentenced to——." Here follows a detail of the punishment inflicted, which it is unnecessary to give.

That the Magistrate was at considerable pains to clear up the uncertainty attaching to the parentage of the "ass in question," every one reading the above judgment must admit; but whether the differences in colour and "brood" between it and the "produced asses" is satisfactory proof of a want of near relationship is, to say the least, rather doubtful. It is only necessary to add, that the above is not a translation, but a true transcript of the original judgment.

BENGAL.

FLOOD AT CUTTACK.—A severe flood is reported from Cuttack. The Mahanuddy is in heavy flood and had risen on the 24th instant to within three feet of the highest known level. On the 25th instant the river rose another foot and all traffic was stopped. Any further rise would have brought the water perilously near the top of the embankments and threatened the safety of the town, and vigorous arrangements were accordingly made for repelling the water, should it rise higher, by strengthening and raising with sand bags the earthworks and revetments. The military were under orders to turn out if required to the works. A steamer crossing with Mr. Metcalfe, the Commissioner, is said to have had a narrow escape of foundering. Fortunately on the 26th instant no further rise of the water was perceptible, and it is hoped that the flood has reached its highest point and will subside. At Pooree, too, the floods are reported to have caused considerable damage to the embankments and to have breached the main road; and it is feared the floods have been general throughout Orissa. By the great flood in 1875, Akbar's bund was broken through by the Ganges, and the Jumna was only kept from flooding the city by hastily raised earthworks.—*Pioneer.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 1.

The absence of seasonable rain is undoubtedly increasing the dulness in business. Not only are our import markets adversely affected, but it is beginning to tell on shares and securities generally People, of course, recognise the fact that there is still ample time for the monsoon to result most favourably, and it is further known that in Bengal, the North-West, the Central Provinces, and parts of the Berars the rainfall has been fairly good; but the greater part of Western India is nevertheless badly in want of rain, and every day that it holds off now makes the outlook less promising.

The telegrams from home continue devoid of special interest, and it is not at all unlikely that the usual quietness of the summer months may be increased by the unsettled state of home political. Consols yesterday were ⅛ lower at 99⅜, while 4 per cent. Rupee Paper had recovered the previous day's decline of ⅛. With these exceptions the usual items of Stock Exchange quotations were without change.

In the Mincing-lane markets Calcutta Linseed was 3d. per quarter higher, Rapeseed partially 3d. lower. Wheat remains unchanged.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was quiet, the day's sales being only estimated at about 7,000 bales. Spot prices come unchanged, but in American to arrive rates are partially 1-64d. lower. In New York the only alteration is an advance of [illegible] in futures.

The Cotton market here is quite stagnant owing to the absence of rain the native dealers are holding prices rather firmer, and Rs. 197 is now asked for Good Dholleras. In so doing, however, we are inclined to think they are taking a wrong view of the probable effects of a bad monsoon on the market, as the probabilities are that the depressing influence it would have on Piecegoods would more than counterbalance any probable deficiency in the next cotton crop.

WHEAT is very firm, and sellers are again asking rather higher prices. Shippers, however, do not get offers from home which enable them to pay advanced figures, and transactions are limited in consequence.

SEEDS are steady at previous prices.

FREIGHTS are not quotably altered. Rates are quite steady, certainly no lower, the following being market quotations:—

Liverpool.. Ready 0-0s. Frw'd 15-9 Wheat
Open Charter .... „
Havre .... „ [illegible] 2s 6
Antwerp .... „ 26 to 23-9
Trieste Venice .... „ 30s.

EXCHANGE has been almost a blank day in the matter of business. The banks would be willing buyers at the present level, but there are practically no fresh bills making. Closing figures are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1-6 27-32	per Rupee
Do Telegraphic	1-6 13-16 to 27-32	
Do 3 months' sight	1-6 15-16	
Credits 3 months' sight	1-7 1-32	
Francs 3 months' sight	20·1½	

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady. Fours we quote at Rs. 98, Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 100¼.

SHARES generally are dull. Values exhibit no special alterations, but the appearance of the weather is dead against speculation, and we must look for continued quietness until there are symptoms of a good rainfall.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares	Amt	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	742½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	[illegible] do	820
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India	37,330	£ 250		do.	100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100			£133
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..		£144

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Darlington, 1,292 tons Captain J. R. Ward sails to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Bedowin 1,276 [illegible] for Kurrachee W. J. J. Goldsworthy, sailed yesterday in ballast.

THE steam-ship Red Sea, 2165 tons, Captain C. Baker, sailed yesterday for Antwerp via Canal with a general cargo.

THE ship Carbet Castle, 1,585 tons, Captain S. H Davis, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York (1st April) with a cargo of 55,700 boxes refined petroleum. She is consigned to Volkart Brothers.

THE steam-ship Avoca, 904 tons, Captain C Klyhn, sails to-day for Zanzibar with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. E. Kezi, Mr. Chunilal Nargoodass and infant, and 56 deck.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
1	Carbet Castle	Davis	Newyork, April 1.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
1	R. Rubattino (s) ..	Marello	Marseilles, &c.
	Gulf of Papua (s) ..	Ligertwood .	Bordeaux.
	Red Sea (s)	Baker	Antwerp.
	Bedowin (s)	Goldsworthy	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—Steamers Darlington, Ward, for Rangoon; and Avoca, Klyhn, Zanzibar.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—Steamers Urpington for Dunkirk; and Benvenese, Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.		
27	Sir H. Lawrence ..	Mauritius.
28	Himalaya (s)	Rangoon.
	Peshwa (s)	Cocanada.
	Hydaspes (s)	Calcutta.
	Arcot (s)	Bombay.
29	Nerbudda (s) ...	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

27	D of Sutherland (s) ..	London.
28	Sirsa (s)	Negapatam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 1.

FROM LONDON.

Cambodia s—2 cases glassware, Lang Moir and Co; 10 cases varnish, A Jeewanjee; 1 cases aniline dye, B Moolchund; 10 kegs chloride of lime, S Tayebjee.
Huzara s—25 cases matches, A Ebrahim; 50 bottles quicksilver, R. Veerjee; 12 cases oilmanstores, H M H Juckeria; 1 rifle and instruments and one case safety cartridges, King, King and Co.
City of Carthage s—1 case sponges and 2 tierces paints of sorts, J Fleming and Co.
Mirzapore s—3 cases German silver wire and 1 case imitation silver spongles, E Mahomedally; 15 cases brandy and 25 cases port wine, Dr Pallonjee Pestonjee
Roma s—1 case military swords, Latham and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Elektra s—49 bales writing paper, J Dossa, 20 bales packing paper, K Abdul Hussen; 3 cases cologne water, H Gluckman and Co; 36 cases soap, G Jeewanjee and Co; 16 bales wraping paper, S S Narelwalla.

FROM BASSEIN.

Kings Cross s—26,000 bags rice, Hajee Abdul Latif.

FROM BUNDER ABBAS.

Java s—10 packages wool, Hajee Faizulbacky

FROM MOZAMBIQUE.

Huzara s—1 case gold coins (Rs 2,500), N Annundjee.

FROM BASSORAH.

Java s—1 bundle silver coins (Rs 1,800), M Ally Ebram.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Maclean s—56 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 100 bales cotton, [illegible] Sassoon; 63 bales wool B. Boja.
Sachsen s—6,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon; 4,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Pelly and Co; 800 cwts wheat, J. Pourasse and Co.
Roma s—90 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

[illegible] s—2,3[illegible] cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.
[illegible] s—2,0[illegible] cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Urpington s—20,00[illegible] cwts linseed, F Avelin and Co; 1,96[illegible] cwts poppyseed, Lang Moir and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed and 1,200 cwts rapeseed, M Mackenzie and Co.
[illegible] s—1,00[illegible] cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co; 6,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,850 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.
Cuba s—4,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Normanton s—1,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,078 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nizam s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Prinz George s—8,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 900 cwts gingellyseed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

County of Cardigan—22,597 cwts linseed. Wallace and Co.

FOR HONKONG.

Elektra s—17 bales twist, E Noordeen.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Titania s—24 cwts black paper, 278 cwts turmeric, cloves etc., S A Mirza.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Rajpootana s—100 bales cotton, R Luckmidass; 100 bales cotton, M Mackenzie.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

461-81—Ardesir and H.—Sajunbhoy Kurrumbhoy vs. Runchodlal Heerachund and others—Jefferson, B and D, and Balkrishna and B.—For Counsel's reply.
108-85—Chalk and W.—Dalputbhoy Bhugoobhoy vs. R. V. Reid.—Hore, C and B.
113-85—Hore C. and B.—Hajee Meeya bin Balloo Meeya Pathan and others vs. Malia Dalla and others—In person and A. F. Turner.
12[illegible]-85—Macfarlane and E.—Moosa Abdul Latiff and others vs. Narsingdas Mooltanchund and others—Jefferson B. and D.
[illegible]-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nathubai Shamlall vs. Maganlall Manchund and others—Hore, C. and B.—To be postponed.
140-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nathubai Shamlall vs. Maganlall Manchund and others—Hore, C. and B.—To be postponed.
141-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nathubai Shamlall vs. Keshowlall Purshowdass and others—L. S. F. and H. C. B.—To be postponed.
143-85—Khanderao M.—Abdool Gunny Cassim and others vs. Bezonjee Eduljee Soonawalla and others—Payne, G. and S. and Ardesir and H.
147-85—Hore, C. and B.—Sitaram Buldewdass and another vs. Hassumbhoy Visram and others—Payne, G. and S.
9-85—Khanderao M.—Thaker Laitha Runsord and another vs Kanamull Bhularam and others—Hore, C and B.
155—Macfarlane and E—Noorbai vs Welljee Natha and another—Little, S. F and N.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

84-83—Tyebjee and S—Toolsidas Raghooverdas vs. Raghoonathdas Vajeeram—Crawford and B—Part heard.
18-84—Payne G. and S.—Ardeshir Nowrojee Davur vs Nowrojee Rustomjee Motabhoy and another Nanu and H.
301-83—Macfarlane and E—Mahomed Seedick Hajee Abdulla Rahim vs Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and others—Jefferson B and D—Payne G and S
319-84—Jefferson B and D—Hajee Abdoola Hajee A Satur and others vs Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and others—Payne G and S
172-84—Thackoredas and D—Liladhur Jairam vs Chatoor Bhoj Pursotum—Crawford and B.
176-84—Little, S F and N—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail vs Hajee Esmail Seedick and others—Payne G & S
158-84—Balkrishna and B—(in pauper) Bhagebai *alias* Baijabai vs. Vishnu [illegible]—M H Khan.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 27.

Henderson, Lt, North Lance, on duty, from Quetta.

JUNE 30.

Watson, Lt, Central India Horse, on duty, from Suakim.
Sena, Asst. Apothy, on duty, from Suakim

DEPARTURES.—JULY 1.

Walter, Major, 8th Bn Inf, on furlough, to England.
Lynch, Major, 1st Gren, on leave, to Poona.
Vint, Lt, 1st Gren, on leave, to Poona.
Hogit, Lt, 12th Bo Inf, on leave, to Poona.

JULY 2.

Walker, Lt, Ro Art, on leave to Poona.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
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SURGEON DENTIST,
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SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of these celebrated Pianofortes arrive regularly on the 25th of every month by the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company steamers.
Plain Square .... Rs. 750
Sympathetic Square .... „ 821
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs) „ 1,425
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.
N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz.:—
Plain Square Piano ...... Rs. 3·0 per month for 21 months.
Sympathetic Square ...... „ 36·0 „
Boudoir (on three Legs) .. „ 66·0 „
Tin Lined Case .... Rs. 25 Extra.
DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION
Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona: 1, East Street. Bombay: 43, Esplanade Road.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
WILL BE LEAVING Bombay on the 16th, and is likely to be absent about one month.
Bombay, June 15, 1885.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY

BIRTH.

PRITCHARD—June 25, at 30, Northern Staff Lines, Poona, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Hurlock Pritchard, of a daughter, prematurely still-born.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1885.

THE Bombay Government have acted with praiseworthy promptitude in following up the refusal of the Government of India to guarantee a loan for the Dock Extension scheme, and the refusal of the Secretary of State to permit the Trustees to borrow in London. The local Government have virtually taken their stand upon the case for the Trustees as it was set forth in Mr. Manson's letter of the 8th of June, and upon this they urgently ask for a reconsideration of the decision of the authorities at Simla. We cannot think that so strong a claim as that which the Port Trustees have advanced, emphatically endorsed as it is by the local Government, will be lightly set aside by the Government of India. It may be that the change which has taken place in the two chief offices in the Administration of India will favour the cause of the Trustees. The refusal of a guarantee was decided on under the former Viceroy, as the prohibition to appear on the London money market came from the former Secretary of State, and we are not entirely without hope that a fresh consideration of the case by Lord Dufferin in India and by Lord Randolph Churchill at the India Office will lead to a more satisfactory issue. The Bombay Government take up a grievance of only secondary, though still of substantial importance, when they urge that the Trustees have some reason to complain that the decision of the Government of India was not sooner made known. It aggravates the injustice which has been done to Bombay; and strengthens the claim of the Trustees for a reconsideration of the whole case. The case, however, is strong enough to stand upon its merits, and it is with no desire to put forward an *ad misericordiam* plea for consideration that they have pressed very strongly upon the Government of India that through their laches the Trustees have spent eleven lakhs, which will be thrown away unless the works are continued. It is to be hoped that the Bombay Government will strengthen the case for the Trustees not merely by sending to Simla the well-argued letter of the Secretary to that body, with their own emphatic endorsement of it, but that the Government of India may also be made acquainted with the opinions of the commercial interest of Bombay, as set forth in the recent memorial of the Chamber of Commerce. These, taken together, make up a body of evidence which we believe would be irresistible if the Supreme Government would apply themselves to the whole question with an open mind. If the refusal of last November should be repeated, we should at least expect to see put on record some plain and conclusive reason why Bombay should be called upon to pay two per cent. more than Calcutta for the money which it requires for its docks. And if the question whether the Trustees are to be allowed to borrow in London should once again be decided in the negative by the Secretary of State, we should expect some additional reasons to those framed in the inconclusive and illogical letter of Lord Kimberley. A correspondent to-day who writes with no little local knowledge, so far as the Calcutta scheme is concerned, defends it against the sanitary objections which have been raised to it. His contention is sound enough, though it is scarcely to the point to recall the fact that similiar objections were urged to the Prince's Dock project eighteen years ago. There is an essential difference between the sanitary conditions attaching to a dock adjacent to a muddy stream a hundred and fifty miles from the sea, and to one constructed directly on the coast. But this point is of incidental significance. Whatever the shortcomings of the Calcutta scheme may be—and it is the Government of India themselves who have thrown doubt upon its remunerativeness—the claims of Bombay in no way rest upon them. We ask to be treated no worse than Calcutta on the general ground that one great port has an equal right to the assistance of the Government in its public works with another. The help that we ask will cost the Indian Government nothing, no matter whether the loan which they have been requested to guarantee be raised in this country or in London. But the refusal of it may mean an additional outlay of nearly two lakhs a year. We do not think that for no better cause than has yet been shown the Supreme Government and the India Office will persist in saddling the trade of Bombay with that unnecessary and grievous burden. If they do, it will be in defiance of local opinion, official and unofficial, expressed in protests of the strongest kind.

It is pretty evident that something unpleasant is brewing in Egypt. Two or three days ago the *Standard* stated that Egypt was seriously occupying the attention of the Government, and that probably Dongola would be re-occupied by British troops. The Highland Brigade has been ordered to encamp near the fort of Mex at Alexandria, while the Brigade of Guards has been ordered to summer at Cyprus. The mission of Sir Drummond Wolff to Cairo is an exceptional measure of some significance; it is not a mere substitution of Sir Drummond Wolff for Sir Evelyn Baring. He goes as Special Commissioner obviously for some special, but unexplained, purpose. Why was he selected? He has evidently committed himself to some hostile opinion in regard to the Khedive Tewfik. The *Times* deprecates his appointment on that ground. Possibly that was the very ground on which he was selected. There has been a growing impression that Tewfik is impossible. There is a moral difficulty in making the avowal, because his unpopularity and powerlessness for good in Egypt are the known results of his excessive pliancy in the hands which are now showing their impatience at his hopeless inertness. Whether he can fairly be thrown over now at a moment's notice is a matter of diplomatic ethics. But there can be little doubt that there is a general desire that he should disappear and a more capable man should take his place. The late Government was committed to the policy of standing by him, whatever happened. The new Government may hold itself free to take whatever course may be best in the actual state of things. Sir Julian Goldsmid, in a recent paper, advocates the claims of Ismail, who is certainly the one man of brains and energy in the Khedivial family. The deposed Khedive could without doubt re-establish an Egyptian Government which could go alone, with a little assistance from England in keeping off outsiders. Is the Conservative Government thinking of such a solution of the Egyptian difficulty? As for Tewfik, Sir Julian puts the case very clearly. "The rule of Tewfik has only been a nominal one. His authority would be *nil* were our forces withdrawn. His return to Cairo under the flag of those forces after the bombardment of Alexandria, and the continued employment at high salaries of large numbers of foreign Ministers and ministerial subordinates forced upon him by France and England, has added to his unpopularity." As for the re occupation of Dongola, if that be really intended, there will be a general impression that Lord Salisbury is prepared to give Lord Wolseley his heart's desire and allow him to try once more to smash the Mahdi and go to Khartoum for the purpose.

A CORRESPONDENT calls attention to-day to the too familiar operations of the Marwarees amongst the domestic servants of Bombay, supplying a case in point in the experience of his own coachman, who had been brought into the toils of a modest eighty per cent. per annum transaction. Sorry though any of us would be to cast any sort of reflection upon that enterprising class of people, it is still exceedingly difficult to acquit some of the Marwarees of being about the most pernicious parasites that ever hung upon any order of society. The case cited by our correspondent is glaring enough, but we have little doubt that if other Bombay householders would form themselves into a commission of inquiry into the financial position of the servants in their employment they would find butler and cook, hamal and coachman in a state of pecuniary embarrassment which would do credit to their betters. That this leads to dishonesty is more than likely. The indebtedness of the butler or the cook finds expression in the bazaar account, so that the employer often has unconsciously to share the burden which the Marwaree imposes upon the servant. Our correspondent's way of dealing with the situation is, perhaps, at once the best for master and the best for servant. To call a general assembly of the people in his employ and to get from them a full proclamation of their financial position, and then to make the Marwaree creditors a reasonable payment in full satisfaction of all claims, is a capital way of restoring the financial equilibrium in the servants' quarters—that is to say, when the debtors are candid and the creditors complacent. But, as our correspondent suggests, this would be but a temporary solution of the problem. Servants get into debt mainly through the customary extravagances of their race and class—through expenditure attendant upon religious and social ceremonies which seem to us to be worth little though they cost much. And so the suggestion is made that the leaders of Hindoo society should set a wiser example in these matters. We shall see if the leaders of Hindoo society are disposed to respond to this invitation to break the bonds of custom for the benefit of the poorer members of their community. Meantime it may be well to see if more direct means of circumscribing the operations of the Marwaree money-lender cannot be devised. Something is to be said for the system of Monts de Piété, to which our correspondent refers. This would offer the advantage of municipal management, and of interest at easy and invariable rates. Some years ago an effort was made to induce the local authorities in Bombay to start such an institution, but the idea did not find sufficient favour. Another attempt was made last year by Dr. Blanc, but the Corporation failed to support the effort?

THE annual meeting of the Sassoon Institute yesterday yielded an entirely satisfactory account of the operations of the year. A year, in fact, in which the number of members has considerably more than doubled, in which the library has been reorganised and augmented by some thousand of books which bring it abreast of the literature of the day, and in which growing interest in the institution is being manifested on every hand, constitutes an epoch in its history. It seems, however, that those who have been instrumental in the revival of the Sassoon Institute are by no means satisfied that their work is completed, and a good deal more has to be done before their programme is realized. The addition of a new and larger lecture Hall is one of the chief objects in view, and, as we have already pointed out, this project has so strong a claim upon public support, as well as upon the countenance of the Government, that its realisation ought not to be long delayed. The managers of the institute have in every way deserved well of the public, and it is to be hoped that they will not fail to procure the full measure of support to which they are entitled, and which is necessary to enable the institute adequately to fill its place amongst the public institutions of the city.

AT a meeting held yesterday Mr. A. W. Forde was appointed their Dean by the Faculty of Civil Engineering. The Syndicate have appointed Principal Gunion, of the Samaldas College, Bhownuggur, to deliver the Wilson Philological Lectures for the year 1885-6. Mr. Gunion, who has recently taken up his appointment as head of the new College which the enlightened Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur has founded in memory of his late Dewan, was Boden Sanskrit Scholar at the University of Oxford, and one of the successors of the late Professor Goldstucker in the chair of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in University College, London.

THE JAINS AND THEIR PALITANA SHRINES.

GREAT consternation has been created among the Jain community in Bombay by telegrams received from their representatives in Palitana, conveying the intelligence that the men in the *karkana* to whom is entrusted the guardianship of their sacred shrines in that State are being arrested wholesale, and that the liberty of others of the community resident in the vicinity is feared to be in considerable danger. Up to last night intelligence had been received of no less than fourteen arrests. On Saturday last Mr. Premchund Roychund, the president of the Jain Association, received a telegram conveying the tidings that the Palitana Durbar had imprisoned eleven men of the *karkana*, and imploring the Association to do its utmost on their behalf. Later on came messages emphasising the imminent danger in which the members of the Shravak community believed themselves to be placed, and directing their friends in Bombay to appeal at once to Government for an investigation into the fabricated charges on which the arrests were being made. Without loss of time telegrams were despatched to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Governor, to the Hon. M. Melvill, and the Hon. J. B. Peile, at Poona, and to the Political Agent at Rajkote. In these messages it was explained that information had been received from Palitana that the Durbar had arrested without justification several men in the service of Sheth Anandji Kalianji, the acknowledged representatives of the Jains throughout India, and that they were in great danger, and asking that Government would at once intervene. To add to the excitement already provoked a telegram to hand last night brought tidings that the arrests were still continuing. On Tuesday in the Shatrunjay Hills Jemadar Dossabhai, and a sepoy, Runchbadji, and yesterday Virchund Gobber, a clerk in the *karkana*, were also put in prison with their fellow clerks and sepoys. Threats that the apprehensions would not end here were also suggested. The Shravak community regard the action of the Durbar as of vital importance, apprehending the revival in another form of the long-continued dispute that has been carried from one tribunal to another respecting their rights to the sacred places in the Palitana State to which thousands of Jain pilgrims perpetually make their way. One of the chief objects of these pilgrimages has been that the devotees may behold the footsteps of their first saint, Adinath, imprinted in two places on the solid stone. These sacred marks amid the richly-endowed shrines at this spot were always worshipped by the pilgrims with saffron and sandalwood, and were profoundly revered. A fortnight ago it was discovered that these two footmarks had mysteriously disappeared. No little difficulty must have been experienced in their removal, for the stone had always been firmly embedded in chunam and cement. Nor was this all. The small image of a bull had been removed from a small temple of Shiva and placed near the temple of Adinath. To this removal much significance was attached by the Shravaks. An investigation was at once instituted, Mr. Fordyce, the Political Assistant, the Dewan, and the police superintendent of the State attending. According to intelligence received by the Jain community in Bombay, the Dewan set up the claim that the whole place belonged to eighty-four communities of Brahmins, and formally repudiated the claim of the Shravaks to any portion. This claim, which the Shravaks contend is utterly at variance with the previous decisions on the much disputed question of ownership, has been followed by the prosecution of the fourteen persons already arrested on a charge, it is understood, of being concerned in the removal of the sacred footprints. Details of the accusation are said to be on their way to Bombay, and this notice of the dispute is necessarily imperfect. But according to information in possession of the Jain Association of India, the proceedings are instituted by Dhanaji Rajgur, the spiritual preceptor of the Rajah of Palitana, who asserts, at the same time, that the relic regarded with such piety and devotion by the Jains in no way concerns their community, and in reality is the footmark of Guru Dattatri. The Association intends to follow up their telegraphic appeal to Government by preparing petitions for immediate presentation.

NOTES FROM THE DECCAN CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNE 29.

JULY is at hand, but Poona is still hot. The winds blow, the clouds look black, the glow-worms and fireflies announce the coming rain, but still no rain comes, and the season is consequently beginning rather languidly. His Excellency Lord Reay held his first Poona levée at the Council Hall on Saturday. The scene was full of grandeur and suggestion. The Governor in courtly dress standing on cloth of gold and towering above all, with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on his right hand, and the Hon. Colonel Lyttelton and the gentlemen of the household on the left, with Councillors and gentlemen having the private entrée around, fitly represented the British rule. He bowed graciously to each as the ceremonious presentation of some four hundred of Her Majesty's subjects proceeded. The military officers in full martial array, and gentlemen in robes and gowns according to their academical or judicial status, looked imposing, and the natives in gay attire added brilliancy and quaintness to the scene. Perhaps as attractive as any part of the ceremony was the presentation of native officers by their colonels. Each officer gave his sword-hilt to be touched by His Excellency, thereby swearing fealty to the British rule. The afternoon must have been fatiguing to the Governor, who bowed to all and honoured some few by a hearty grasp of the hand. The ladies of Poona in their new and beautiful season dresses mustered strongly in the gallery of the Council Hall. Their critical eyes, however, [illegible] among certain of those who filed past below. Some had evidently predetermined to save His Excellency the trouble of offering his hand, for they came burdened with a hat in the right hand, saying "Pray don't trouble." It is to be hoped that His Excellency appreciated the delicacy, and didn't attribute the muffled hand to a poulticed thumb or to a mind distraught—"burdened with an honour unto which it was not born." It was whispered that a few, only a very few, should not have coveted the honour, and should certainly have stayed away.

The rush of carriages between twelve and two has begun, and everybody is calling on everybody; and the caller's regret at the appearance of the peon with the box "not at home" is finely tempered with satisfaction at being able to add one more call to the seventeen already accomplished. Eighteen calls in two hours may be paid, I am told, by those who set to work in a businesslike way. The businesslike caller takes a district and, armed with the rose-pink guide, calls on each lady in regular order, carefully abstaining from remarking on anything but the weather, lest temptation should arise to stay longer than from five to ten minutes. The weather, too, is a safe topic, and on it ladies are always eloquent. Calling, however, in such a large station is really a serious matter, more than serious some say. A bachelor told me the other day he had determined to become a Benedick, so as to depute calling and the writing of home letters to his better half—two duties that he found sapped all the pleasure out of life. Let us hope the bride may prove, as all brides should—

> "A guardian angel o'er his life presiding,
> Doubling his pleasures and his cares dividing."

Calling in Poona, however, is considerably simplified now that the houses are regularly numbered and recorded in the "Poona Guide," which, though not beautiful to look upon, is certainly useful, like many other inelegant things. The names of inhabitants of Poona are arranged in alphabetical order; and the bungalows in Lines or roads, with their numbers and the names of the occupants. Some of these bungalows are really miniature art galleries. The esthetic craze is almost over, but it has had its effect in the development of taste and the love of the beautiful. Home-made decorations, pictures, painted screens, panels, and all kinds of bric-a-brac catch the eye everywhere; chair backs, table-cloths, and brackets covered with art needle-work, flowing draperies, and fairy-like arrangements of flowers render many of the bungalows as charming as their fair mistresses. Two hours is by no means lost in visiting the owners of such sweet homes.

Poona is allowed to be the great centre of gaiety on this side of India, but ladies "on pleasure bent," yet, like John Gilpin's wife, possessed of "a frugal mind," will pronounce it the place of places, as may readily be seen by a reference to the "Prevailing Rates of the Poona Cantonment Bazaar"—a little book published monthly for two annas. Any good housewife may order her bazaar supplies and pay according to this list, satisfying her worthy agent and her own conscience at the same time. This is only one of the many admirable arrangements instituted by Colonel La Touche, our Cantonment Magistrate, for ensuring good supplies at fair rates. Tickets of different colours with a printed statement of the quality of meat are issued and signed by the market-clerk. Thus the kind of meat ordered must be purchased by the servant if the Madam-sahib asks daily to see the ticket. A yellow ticket, jealous of all competition, signifies first sort, and ensures a good joint of mutton at six pounds to the rupee! But beware of green; a green ticket means second sort, and broken teeth and aching jaws. The new bakery, which I mentioned before, is working well, and promises to supply a long-felt want. The bread, at present good, will be still better when the new ovens are thoroughly tempered—a process requiring six weeks, affirm those who are versed in the art of baking. While speaking of bazaar supplies, I must tell you that a philanthropic lady here has opened a tiffin room near the bazaar where a good tiffin, hot and tasty, may be had for one anna! The anna pays for the food, wonderful to say; but expenses, such as rent and service, are met by kindly contributions. Of course subscriptions towards this admirable charity will be gladly accepted, and Bombay philanthropists might take a leaf out of the lady's book.

Lady Reay's first reception at Gunesh Khind takes place to-morrow, and after that Poona society may be considered to be fairly launched upon the season of 1885; but nothing will help along the barque of gaiety like some real Bombay rain, with attendant coolness. As the barometer falls our spirits rise. Many just now are suffering with fever. The Gloucester Regiment (61st) has been removed from the barracks at Ghorpuri, through an outbreak of the disease, five companies being sent to Ahmednuggur, and the remaining three to the Wanowri barracks. The Ghorpuri buildings always prove unhealthy, notwithstanding that they are situated in an open and seemingly salubrious part of Poona. The cause is inscrutable, and the sanitary officers are wise in acting promptly and leaving the good barrack to lie fallow. The cause matters little when the effect is evident.

The new Assembly Rooms, which are to increase the brightness and sociality and gaiety of Poona, are growing apace; indeed, wonderful advance has been made within the last few weeks, and it is said that the grand opening ball will take place in September.

"THE BURMESE EMPIRE."*

THE description of the Burmese empire by Father Sangermano takes us back to the time when that Empire had risen almost to its highest pitch of prosperity and power after a rapid progress from a dependent position. In the middle of the eighteenth century Burmah was subject to Pegu, but in 1754 she threw off the foreign yoke, and in the course of the next thirty years, by successive annexations, became sovereign over Mogoung, Tenasserim, Pegu, Manipur, Cachar, and Arakan. The last-mentioned province was added to the Empire in 1784. Father Sangermano arrived in the country in 1783, and worked there as a Roman Catholic missionary for a quarter of a century. Most of his time was spent at Rangoon, where the missionary college under his superintendence was very prosperous. After his return to Italy in 1808, finding that he was unable to return to his missionary labours in the East, he occupied himself until 1819, the year of his death, in writing an account of the Burmese Empire, for which task his long residence in the country had admirably prepared him. His work was written in Italian, and would probably have been lost to the world if the Roman Sub-Committee of the Oriental Translation Fund had not undertaken to publish an English translation of the manuscript. This translation was published in 1833 with a preface by Cardinal Wiseman, but, as the extant copies have become very scarce, it has now been reprinted at the Government Press, Rangoon, by order of the Chief Commissioner. Mr. Jardine, of the Bombay Civil Service, Judicial Commissioner and President of the Educational Syndicate of British Burmah, contributes to this new edition a preface and an interesting note on Italian missionary work in Burmah previous to Father Sangermano's time. He truly remarks in his preface that what has been added during the last half-century to our knowledge of the subjects described in this book "does not detract from the real value of Sangermano's work, or lessen its charm. Even when he describes the abstract notions of the Buddhist religion, or the dry rules of law, we feel his contact with the people; we learn how the religion influenced their life and how the despotic and capricious administration of the law produced results which the Dhammathat (Code of Law) would never suggest. Sangermano's thoroughness is notable." This thoroughness is shown by the labour which he devoted to translating and abstracting original works on Burmese history, religion and law. This work is not the record of a short journey, but the result of twenty-five years' close contact with the natives of Burmah during which he not only studied their manners and customs, but also their language, literature, and philosophy.

The Burmese empire was in Sangermano's time, as it is now, a very absolute despotism. The Emperor was considered by himself and others absolutely lord of the lives, properties, and personal services of his subjects; he exalted and depressed, conferred and took away honour and rank, and without any process of law could put to death not only criminals guilty of capital offences, but any individual who happened to incur his displeasure. Every subject was the Emperor's born slave. To express their sense of this subjection, all who approached him were obliged to prostrate themselves before him, holding their hands above their heads. Even the ambassador from the Governor-General of India had to address to him the most humble terms of veneration, and ingratiate himself with the despot by saying.—"We, his slaves, the Governor of Bengal, the officers and administrators of the Company, bowing and lowering our heads under the sole of his royal golden foot, do present to him this our most humble petition." The Burmese Emperor won success in war not by the bravery of his troops nor the skill of his commanders, but rather by the terrible punishments inflicted on those that refused to face the enemy, and the still worse horrors inflicted on their wives and children, who tied hand and foot were shut up in bamboo cabins full of combustibles and there burnt to death. The law was itself very unequal, and it was in addition very badly administered. According to the Burmese Code called the Dhammathat, whoever steals any thing "must restore, if it be the property of the Emperor, the Brahmin, or the Talapoins tenfold; if of a Mandarin, fivefold; if of a rich man, threefold; and if of a poor man, twofold what he has taken." Many other such instances may be found of one law for the rich and another for the poor in the code, which, however, it cannot be denied contains also many very excellent laws clearly stated. Persons suspected of criminal offences were subjected to torments which were often worse than death itself. "These torments consisted in tying the arms behind the back with fine cords, till these penetrated deep into the flesh, and the arms were made to touch; in applying to different parts of the body heated iron plates; in striking the legs and breast with iron hammers; and in dipping the fore-finger in melted lead or tin." There were also other practices that remind the reader of the darker ages of our own past history. Certain important cases could be decided by a form of ordeal. The contending parties were put under water, and whichever could keep under for the longest time won. Although attempts were made to work upon the conscience of the guilty by representing that they would not be able to stay long under the water without being devoured by alligators or other monsters, it is to be feared that many times the innocent must have been less able to go through the ordeal than the guilty. Alchemy was in great favour in Burmah when Father Sangermano was there. The Emperor, the Mandarins, and many rich men spent a great deal of money in making experiments which they hoped would reveal the philosopher's stone. It was generally believed that petrified or congealed wine was the best thing for transmuting the baser metals into gold and silver, and foreigners were constantly begged to procure it [illegible] Burmah. One man succeeded in persuading the Emperor and the Royal family that he had discovered the great secret but he eventually turned out to be an impostor, and had his head cut off to punish him for his deception. Commerce was hampered by various restrictions. Before a foreign ship entered Rangoon we are told that all the cannons, muskets, and ammunition, and indeed even the rudder, were carried on land. All merchandise upon entering paid a duty of twelve-and-a-half per cent., of which ten per cent. went to the Emperor and the rest was divided among all the Mandarins in [illegible] the Mercantile System found favour with the authorities, and to take specie out of the country, was not allowed, merchants who after selling their cargo of imports and buying a new cargo had still some money in hand, often bought new ships, which were built of teakwood by English and French ship-builders established in Burmah. The artisans of Burmah showed some skill in wood-carving and in the working of gold and silver, but these arts made no great progress, as any artist who showed superior skill and made himself a name would be immediately compelled to work without pay for the Emperor and his Mandarins. On the whole, from Father Sangermano's account it is clear that at the beginning of the century the subjects of the Burmese Emperor did not enjoy a very enviable lot, and the fact that the curtailed dominions of the present ruler of independent Burmah are governed on similar principles easily accounts for the large emigration from that country into British territory.

* "The Burmese Empire." Compiled chiefly from native documents by the Rev. Father Sangermano, and translated from his MS. by Wm. Tandy, D.D., with a Preface and Note by John Jardine, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Judicial Commissioner, British Burma. Rome. Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund of Great Britain and Ireland. Reprinted at the Government Press, Rangoon.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously registered..	4 48	3 97	4 48	5 70
June 30, Tuesday	0 65	...		
July 1, Wednesday ...	...	0 32	0 65	0 23
Total	5 13	4 29	5 13	5 93
Corresponding date last year	13 28	14 77	14 82	13 [illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

SUICIDE OF A P. W. D. OFFICER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, JULY 1.

Mr. R. K. Nordmann, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, was found dead in the waiting room at Arconum station, on the Madras Railway, early yesterday morning, with a pistol in his hand, having shot himself.

He had during the past few years done good work in connection with new railway schemes, and had last week obtained one year's furlough on medical certificate.

COMMERCIAL FAILURE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, JULY 1.

Messrs. Steuart and Company, the well-known coachbuilders, whose connection with this city has extended over a century, have applied to the High Court for permission to file a petition in insolvency.

BRAHMIN WIDOW REMARRIAGE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
AHMEDNUGGUR, JULY 1.

The first Brahmin widow remarriage took place here this morning. The ceremony was performed according to the Shastras and with great éclat. A large number of European and native ladies and gentlemen attended. Great sensation prevails.

MADRAS APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, JULY 1.

The *Madras Gazette* announces that Mr. J. A. Davies will act as District Sessions Judge, Tanjore.

Mr. T. [illegible] Row, the probationer for the Civil Service about whose selection by Government so much was said recently, is appointed to the Tinnevelly district.

Sir Charles Turner is permitted to assign the office of Chief Justice from the 30th June.

Lieutenant-Colonel Underwood is to officiate as Government Agent at Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends.

The services of Surgeon Evans, now with the Nagar Brigade, Travancore, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. J. W. Rundall's departure on furlough gives promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomery, R.E., Lieutenant-Colonel Pennycuick R. E., and Lieutenant-Colonel Murant, R.E.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE APPOINTMENT OF SIR DRUMMOND WOLFF.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The *Times* this morning strongly deprecates the appointment of Sir Drummond Wolff as the Special Commissioner to Egypt, owing to his hostile utterances regarding the present Khedive.

THE BRITISH REVENUE RETURNS.

The revenue returns for the June quarter amount to £20,125,000, showing an increase of £187,500 as compared with last year.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 30.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Nepaul, with the English mails of the 19th instant, left here for Bombay at 7 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald left here for Bombay this afternoon.

MALTA, JUNE 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, homeward bounds from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 13-16
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
7lbs. Shirtings	[illegible]
8lbs. ,,	6-1½
20s. Mule twist	0-8⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76⅛
4½ ,,	78¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅜
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	102
4½ ,, French Rentes	110
Bar Silver	49⅛d.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT

(JULY 1.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoy, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoy, perfect.

Line Bangkok to Saigon still interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, June 30.

10 p.m.	83·4

WEDNESDAY, July 1.

6 a.m.	80·8
10 a.m.	84·8
12 noon	80·7
4 p.m.	85·6

WE understand that, at the request of several Freemasons, the most worshipful the Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India has conceded his patronage to a second concert, which is proposed to be given in the Town Hall on the 8th inst., in aid of the sufferers by the recent cyclone. The District Grand Master has consented to join in the movement; and the performance will therefore be given under joint patronage. Seats for the entertainment in suitable positions will, in the first instance, be offered to the Masonic Lodges for the members to be seated together, and tickets will then be sold to the general public.

AT the annual m[illegible] Mr. H. Bashford, [illegible]stitute held yesterday, presented to the members the honorary secretary's report upon the present state of a very satisfactory [illegible] chairman, Mr. A. W. Forde, in the Institute. The [illegible] of the report, bore testimony moving the adoption [illegible] Mr. Bashford in adding to the to the exertions of [illegible] of the institution. The interest and [illegible] adopted. It was resolved report was [illegible] of the Institute be can- that rule [illegible] referred to the endowment called so [illegible] amount of that fund be fund, and that the [illegible] building of the proposed applied towards the [illegible] sequence of the departure of lecture hall. In co[illegible] and Mr. C. B. Braham, C. E., Mr. John Maclarlan[illegible] Cornforth has been elected for [illegible] the Institute, and Messrs. a Vice-president of [illegible] C. E., and A. F. Cox, M. Walter Hughes, M. [illegible] board as directors. C. S., have joined th[illegible]

THE full bench of the Bombay High Court decided yesterday, on the petition of Messrs. Edwards and Verner, of the *Hyderabad Telegraph*, to have the libel suit against them transfered to this court from that of the Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad. Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the court, said there appeared to be no grounds for fearing that the petitioners would not re[illegible] a fair and impartial trial [illegible] Secunderabad. [illegible] court was, however, of opinion [illegible] should be tried here, because [illegible] was no machinery at Secunderabad for the [illegible] European British subjects by a jury. The [illegible] for hearing at the Sessions [illegible] come on [illegible]stant.

[illegible] report that has found its way [illegible] that the Parsee community of [illegible]ting to the Hon. M. G. [illegible]ulation on his appoint- [illegible]tive Council, and [illegible] is taking [illegible] learn that [illegible]

THE cry us[illegible] [illegible]rrence of fires [illegible] of water formed an the city of a w[illegible] [illegible]erday's meeting of the subject of discu[illegible] [illegible] Rozjee Furdoonjee re- the Town Council. M[illegible] was a serious one, as marked that the matte[illegible] the police department the reports made by [illegible]tment on the recent fire and the water-works dep[illegible]erially conflicting; and in Bhoywadda were ma[illegible]rated that there was no that while the police asse[illegible] water to be had for some time after the fire broke out, the water-works department maintained that there was plenty of water to work the engines with. Mr. Nowrozjee complained that the police story, finding its way instantly into the newspapers, damaged the credit of the water-works department, the version of which did not come before the public until it had been brought before the Town Council. After an animated discussion, it was resolved on the motion of Mr. R. M. Sayani, the chairman, to request the Municipal Commissioner to inquire into and report on the subject.

No fewer than seven European subordinates and two hundred natives have died on the Bolan railway works. No deaths have occurred among the engineering staff. We are glad to be able to state that Colonel Lindsay, R. E., who went to England by this week's mail had already improved in health during a short stay in Bombay.

FROM Baroda comes the intelligence that a Russian spy has just peacefully ended his career at the Gaekwar's capital. This item of news is gravely contributed to a Guzerati contemporary by a correspondent, who adds that the Muscovite emissary always moved about Baroda in the guise of a Kabuli. Not until after his death was suspicion aroused, and then two Russian currency notes found on his person enabled his nationality to be fixed to a certainty, and his occupation to be settled in the twinkling of an eye. Their city having been thus early distinguished as a centre of operations by the representative of the White Czar, the Gaekwaris are doubtless expectantly awaiting the successor to the appointment.

THE *Pioneer* says that "Lord Hartington as Secretary of State formally ratified the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Bill a month ago—little thinking probably at the time that this would be the last great Indian measure he would have to deal with." If Lord Hartington thought about the matter at all, he must have wondered what on earth the Secretary of State for War had to do with the Bengal Tenancy Bill, or the Bengal Tenancy Bill with him.

THE following have been elected Municipal Commissioners by the rate-payers for the town and city of Broach:—Messrs. Anoopchund Mulookchund, Jumietram Jewunram, Mohunlal Maneklal, Kesoordass Hargovindas, Kulteanrao Hukoomutrao Desai, Furdoonshaw Pestonjee, Dinshaw Furdoonjee, Eduljee Muncherjee, Rustomjee Pallonjee, Sorabjee Cursetjee Settna, and Nusserwanjee Sheriarjee Ginwalla.

MUNICIPAL elections in Madras do not as yet excite that keen interest which has been noticeable in Bombay in recent contests. The elections on Saturday, for instance, according to the *Mail*, proved rather hollow affairs. For the second division there were two candidates, Messrs. C. V. Cunniah Chetty and V. Kristnama Charriar (who had been a Commissioner for many years, but failed to get re-elected at the last annual election). The former, who had issued circulars, and had either personally or by his friends canvassed the voters, polled 247 votes. Mr. Kristnama Charriar secured twenty-three votes, while one vote each was given to Messrs. Ragoonath Row, Dewan Bahadur, Tiruvenkata Ratnama Chetty, and Guruvappa Chetty. For the fourth division Dr. C. G. Conran and Mr. P. Ethirajulu Naidu contested, the former securing thirty-one votes, or a majority of nine over his opponent. For the eighth division Mr. R. Ragoonath Row, Dewan Bahadur, and the Hon. Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur were the candidates, the former getting sixty-one votes, while his opponent received only two.

WE have received the prospectus of the Belgaum Race Meeting, to be held on the 20th, 22nd, and 24th October next, under W. I. T. C. rules. Brigadier-General Oldershaw, C.B., is the patron, and the stewards are Sir Desai of Sawuntwadi, Major Townsend, R.A., Capt. St. John Mildmay, R.B., Surgeon Channer, Lieut. Colonel Trueman, C.M., Mr. J. L. Laird Macgregor, Capt. Beckham, 25th B.L.I., Mr. G. W. Gordon, R.A., and Mr. J. M. de H. Larpent. The events on the first day will be the Hack Stakes, the Pony Cup, the Belgaum Derby, and Pony Hurdle Race; on the second day, Galloway Race, the Maratha Cup, the Tally-ho Chase, and the Grand Annual; and on the third day, a Flat Race, the Belgaum Steeplechase, Consolation Handicap, and Consolation [illegible]

AN admirable plan has been started this week at Allahabad in connection with the Volunteers. With the view of obtaining greater efficiency on the part of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Allahabad Rifle Volunteers and the members of the Light Horse before the beginning of the cold weather, the Colonel Commandant has hit upon the happy idea of having classes for instruction at the head-quarters station during the rains. Classes will be held for the rifles from half-past four till half-past five every Tuesday and Saturday, Sergeant Instructor Stone having charge on the former and Captain Porter on the latter day. Sergeant-Instructor J. S. Allen will take the Light Horse in hand every Thursday at the same hour, but should the weather render postponement necessary this class will be held on the following day. Colonel Dodd, in an order bearing on the subject, expresses an earnest hope that all concerned will make a point of availing themselves of these opportunities for securing a thorough knowledge of their work. The classes will be made as entertaining as possible. This is a move in the right direction.

THE death of the Rev. Father Bacon has deprived the Pondicherry mission of a veteran worker. Father Bacon was born in 1825, at Saint-Brieuc, and he came out to India in 1843. He was for some time a Professor in the College of Pondicherry, then he was sent to Tranquebar, and afterwards he was appointed Military Chaplain at Cuddalore, where he remained fifteen years. When he left that place he went to Salem, then to Prata-goody, to Combaconam, and to Vellore in 1876. He is described as a true Breton, pious, kind, generous, and always ready to stand by those who wanted protection. During the terrible famine of 1877 he undertook to distribute the money allowed by the committee to the villages of North Arcot, and those who knew him at that time will remember how he fought for the poor people around him. Last March, as he was very unwell, he went to Pondicherry to consult the French doctor. He was ordered to go home, and he wrote to a friend at Vellore: "I am leaving in a few days; *Tembarqued* me my breviary and a volume of I want nothing else." Thus, after staying [illegible] thirty-seven years in India, without ever going home, this old gentleman was satisfied to take away with him his breviary and a volume of Tamil poetry! When he arrived at Marseilles he was much better, and able to walk by himself. But he was advised to remain for some time in the south of France, and he was accordingly sent to Hyères. There his health became worse, and he died.

THE latest news about Dongola in London before the mail left was the following, contained in a telegram from Cairo, dated June 4:—Three of the Mahdi's lieutenants have occupied Korti, where they are waiting for the evacuation of Dongola, in order to occupy the town, in which there now remain only a few disaffected inhabitants. Kashif and other leading men of Korti have gone to swear allegiance to the Mahdi. The rear guard of our force will most probably leave Dongola about the 20th inst. The following are the most recent movements of our troops:—The Stafford Regiment has arrived at Hafir; the Heavy Cavalry are at Abu Fatmeh, and the Light Cavalry at Dongola. The number of refugees who have left Dongola is now 6,300. The question of their ultimate disposal will be a serious one, as it involves where they shall be located and how they are to be maintained.

THE progress of Tory politicians in the direction of democratic ideas during the last few years is one of the most astonishing circumstances of our time. A redistribution scheme very much less extensive and complete than the one which is now on the point of becoming law would probably have been prepared by the Government if assistance had not been given in the operation by Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote. And now we have the leading newspaper of the same party advocating a return to triennial Parliaments. Commenting on the notice Mr. John Morley has given of his intention to introduce a Bill for repealing the Septennial Act, the *Standard* produces a great many excellent reasons why the duration of Parliaments should be shortened. "No doubt," the writer says, "objection to triennial Parliaments are considerable; but they would not weigh much in the balance if once the English people were thoroughly roused to the conviction that under a septennial Parliament they sign away their liberty for seven years without the representative principle affording them any adequate protection." It looks from this as if the Tories were about to make a new departure in respect to another branch of Parliamentary Reform.

THE announcement of the recent election of Mr. Burne Jones to an Associateship of the Royal Academy, writes a London correspondent, must have vastly surprised every one who concerns himself with such matters. "This is a good appointment in every way (continues the correspondent); good for the Academy, as showing a desire to break from the narrow bonds of its traditions, and good for Burne Jones, as likely to bring him into more immediate touch with the thoughts, the interests, and the work of his fellows, and so take him out of that small self-centred circle in which he has brooded too long. The light of the common day will do no harm to his poetry, of which he has his full share for a painter: while it will help to chase from his brain the intellectual cobwebs, of which he has also his share, and perhaps something more than his share. This action of the Academy (which is the more strange, as I believe Burne Jones has never exhibited on their walls, and some say never even essayed to exhibit) will moreover be of good in destroying the absurd idea that Jones is a martyr to his exalted ideas of art, of whom and of which the world is not worthy. It will, in fact, tend to break up that little esoteric school, the only fruit of the once famous Pre-Raphaelite movement, which is nurtured, I am afraid, as much on vanity and selfishness as any real love of art."

"A HINT to People with Modest Means" is the widely attractive title of a paper by Mr. Charles Pearson in *Macmillan*. In a word, he counsels emigration to Australia—addressing his advice more especially to the large class of Englishmen now living, for purely economical reasons, in Continental towns. In the first place, where a man's capital is in his own hands, "the ten thousand pounds that produce him four or five hundred a year would yield him from six to eight hundred on first mortgages at the Antipodes." But supposing his money is tied up, "he may live in the country or in a country town in the colonies as cheaply as he could live in Germany or Italy"—a statement which the writer supports with a number of interesting figures. The new settler need not want for occupation. "Being a citizen from the day he enters the country, and by assumption an educated man possessed of some leisure, he will find abundant work to his hands as soon as his neighbours get to know him. He may serve on a school board, or in a shire or municipal council; or he may become a magistrate or . . . member of Parliament." Again, though the immigrant must face the fact that he comes to 'a land where art is really unknown,' he will be fairly well off as regards the amusements which Englishmen mostly affect. "Racing is so popular and universal that it has become a nuisance." One "weak point" in a generally excellent case Mr. Pearson admits. "The children will run a risk of being a little less well educated than they would have been in France or Germany." But even against this drawback there are advantages to be set off.

MR. LABOUCHERE, in *Truth*, has some sarcasms for the jobbing in the minor honours which still survives at home. Were knighthoods, he says, really conferred for services rendered, they would be a cheap mode of rewarding such services. As a rule, however, they are given to railroad contractors, aldermen, and persons who know how to make an opportune and judicious outlay. "I am told that one of the implied conditions of the contract for the abortive Suakim railroad was that one of the contractors should be given a knighthood. This would have been a good bargain had a rebate in the price of the contract been allowed; but it was not. The contractors will, I understand, make an enormous sum. Why, then should either of them be knighted? It is a little hard to have spent £18,000, with a keen sense of baronetcies to come, and yet to have been put off with an offer of knighthood. This seems to be the case of Mr. E. J. Harland.—'Without pretending (says the Tory organ of Ulster) to form what may be termed an accurate estimate of his expenditure in connection with the festivities attendant upon the visit of the Lord Lieutenant, and more recently with that of the Prince and Princess of Wales, we feel that we are within the mark in stating that at least £18,000 was expended by Mr. Harland alone in demonstrating to the people of the United Kingdom [illegible] of Ireland was willing to do to prove the attachment of the people of Ulster to the Throne and members of the Royal Family. We join, therefore, in the feelings of surprise and disappointment which attended the announcement that a knighthood only was tendered to Mr. Harland.' How can expenditure which was incurred with a view to a baronetcy prove to the inhabitants of the United Kingdom the attachment of the people of Ulster to the Throne? The simple fact is that Mr. Harland's investment was a bad one. He wanted to buy a baronetcy, paid what he thought was the price, and did not get it." For half the sum, had he spent his money intelligently, says Mr. Labouchere, he might have bought the title of Prince or Count from some impecunious foreign Government.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. CUNINGHAM, Assistant Adjutant-General, having reported his arrival, under instructions from Army Head Quarters, has taken over charge of the office of the Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona Division, from Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Lloyd, whose tenure of staff appointment has expired. Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd, on being thus relieved, will forthwith join the 1st Bombay Grenadiers.

MR. A. W. PEET, C. S., writes from Coimbatore to the *Madras Mail*:—"Will you kindly allow me to announce that a movement has been made to raise a memorial in the Coimbatore Church to the late Captain F. J. Romilly, R.E., who was killed at Baker's zariba near Suakim. The memorial is to take the form of a brass tablet, with the R.E. arms above, and a simple inscription below. The work has been entrusted to Messrs. Orr and Sons. As there are already a large number of subscribers, each individual share will be small; my only object, therefore, in writing is in case the names of any who might wish to join in this token of affection to the late Captain Romilly have been inadvertently overlooked."

THE SANITARY ASPECT OF THE CALCUTTA DOCKS SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The project for the construction of wet docks in Calcutta has lately been submitted to the investigations of a committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to consider the sanitary objections which have been raised against it by those who are opposed to the scheme. It is remarkable to notice how little the Calcutta public seems to have profited by our own experiences in former years in Bombay. The Prince's Dock, which has proved so great a success, was vehemently opposed, when it was first projected, on the same grounds. The Dock Committee of 1867 took the evidence of medical experts with reference to the many objections then raised to the Prince's Dock, and in 1873 a further investigation was made at the request of the Port Trustees, by a committee of three gentlemen who reported in November of that year on the probable "effects which the construction of the dock recommended by the Port Trustees will have on the health of the city of Bombay and on the health of the shipping frequenting the port." This committee reported in favour of the project, and their opinions have been justified by the result.

The Calcutta Committee, which consisted of three medical men and a civil engineer, has spent nearly two months in conducting their inquiry: the evidence of thirty-five gentlemen, mostly medical men and engineers, has been taken, and a report has been submitted to the local Government which is on the whole very favourable to the scheme. The chief objection raised to the Calcutta project was the same as that which was brought against the Prince's Dock in 1867 and 1873. It was said that the water in the dock would become very foul and injurious to health. It appears that the Calcutta docks will not be supplied with water, as our own docks are, through the main entrances by which the ships pass into the docks, but that water will be pumped into them by engines situated at the end of the docks which is furthest from the entrance. The effect of this method of supply will be that all the water in the docks will be gradually changed, for it will be pumped in at one end and let out at the other at a rate which will be sufficient to change the entire volume of the water at least once a month and often more frequently. The water which is to be pumped into the docks will come from the Hooghly river by a channel which will not only serve that purpose, but which will, at the same time, be a navigable canal by which the large number of native boats and cargo boats which are connected with the Calcutta trade will find access to the docks. There will be, then, a constant current of water passing from the river down this canal, through the pumps to the docks and through the docks back again to the river. It certainly seems to me difficult to understand how, under such circumstances, there could have been any reasonable grounds for supposing that the water would become so foul as to be injurious to health. This is the view taken by the Calcutta Sanitary Committee, which considers that, instead of the water in the docks being in any way injurious to health, there is good reason to suppose that the substitution of a large volume of comparatively pure water in the place of the foul tanks and impure soil which now exist will be a distinct sanitary advantage.

It is intended to keep the water in the Calcutta docks generally at the level of the spring tides of the time being. In the Hooghly river the height of these tides varies considerably, so that the level of the water in the docks will do the same. The opponents of the scheme anticipate that the effect of impounding the water in the docks, at a level which may at times be slightly above the general ground level, will be to cause the neighbouring country to be water-logged, and thus a cause of fever. This objection might be a good one in a porous soil, but the evidence of all the experts who have been examined by the Calcutta Committee has shown that there can be no doubt that the soil is quite impervious to water, and that there is no danger whatever of any injury to health from saturation of the subsoil.

A great part of the report of the committee is devoted to an investigation of the probable purity of the water in the channel leading to the docks, and that in the docks themselves. After a somewhat elaborate discourse on this subject, in which chemical analyses play a conspicuous part, the committee arrives at the conclusion that those who think the water will be so foul as to be injurious to health base their objections mainly on the evils likely to result from the direct use of the water for drinking and cooking; and the committee rather sarcastically remarks that "it is not intended that the water in the docks should be potable, and any comparison with potable water is not pertinent to the matter under inquiry." In order that the native boatmen should have no temptation to use the water in the docks, it is recommended that a copious supply of good filtered water should be provided at all parts of the docks and the canals connected with it.

The report of the committee must be taken to completely clear the Calcutta dock project from any suspicion on the score of possible injury to the health of Calcutta. It thus supports the opinion of the sanitary experts who had been consulted in England by the Secretary of State before the works were sanctioned, and is in accordance with our own experience in Bombay. I hope that all other difficulties connected with the Calcutta docks will melt as easily as this sanitary one has done, and that we may soon hear that funds have been obtained to prosecute the works. At present the establishments have been dismissed, and the works are at a standstill for want of money.

CALCUTTA.

WANTED: A REMEDY FOR THE MARWAREE SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You open your columns so liberally to correspondents that I hope you will extend your hospitality to the following story.

The other day I paid my coachman his wages, and as the man was going away with rather a long face I asked him what was wrong. "Nothing, sahib," he said, "but Marwarees take all this." I then sent for the butler, who is the interpreter-in-chief of my household, and found that three months ago the sickness of his wife had driven the coachman into the hands of two Marwarees. As the debt was only in its infancy I thought he might be easily extricated, and sent for the two creditors. They came and gave me the details of the transaction. The terms, which, I am told, are moderate compared to what is sometimes settled, [illegible] follows:—The coachman received twenty rupees from each Marwaree. He signed two notes in which the amount to be repaid was fixed at Rs. 25, and interest was to be paid monthly at an anna a rupee, which comes to about eighty per cent. per annum. Five rupees had been paid to each creditor on account, and I advanced the man enough to pay the remaining fifteen rupees of the capital sum in each case. I then paid a rupee to each of the creditors as ample interest for their loan, and made them give receipts in full.

So far as this particular case is concerned, the victim is saved for the time. But I find on inquiry that the Marwaree system has penetrated almost every household in Bombay. Butlers, cooks, hamals, malis, ayahs, and every grade of domestic servant is in the hands of the Marwarees. They begin by borrowing a small sum. They are unable to pay, the arrears accumulate at compound interest, and they finally find themselves hopelessly crushed by the burthen of debt. Can nothing be done to remedy the evil? The system not only keeps the debtors in misery, but it must drive them to peculation and petty dishonesty. They are probably not even honestly treated. The creditor is clever and unscrupulous, the debtor is foolish and ignorant. Under such circumstances it can hardly be expected that each payment that is made is fairly accounted for in reduction of the debt.

The main cause of the indebtedness is not far to seek. It is not insufficient wages. Domestic service in Bombay is fairly paid when the cost of native living is considered. It is undoubtedly mostly due to the extravagant sums which caste-custom requires to be spent on the various ceremonies of Hindu life at birth, at the thread investiture, at marriage, and at death. It is difficult to check extravagance which has a semi-religious sanction. But Hindu leaders of society might set an example of economy in such matters, and every master might steadily discountenance such expenditure. It is difficult without establishing usury laws to devise any efficient check on the greed of the money-lenders. But some opposition system of licensed pawn-brokers might be established similar to that of the Mont de Piété system, when a moderate interest would be charged, and every payment strictly applied to reduction of debt.

HOUSE-HOLDER.

CHOLERA AT DHARAVI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hear from Dharavi that cholera has shown itself in Utan, one of the largest villages on the island, having a population of about 4,000 souls, and that [illegible] persons succumbed in a very short time. The epidemic has appeared amongst the fishing class, whose conditions of life are wretched in the extreme. No attention has been paid to sanitation, and their unwholesome food favours the progress of the disease. Government, it seems, have made a vow not to improve the condition of those people, since the most necessary works and improvements have been put off year after year. The island suffers greatly from complete isolation, and Government have not placed a single dispensary in the villages of the island. To obtain medical assistance from without is extremely difficult, or when it arrives the case is generally past recovery. It is not improbable that the present epidemic may make its way amongst the rest of the community, unless measures are taken to check it.

REVENUE.

July 1.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, June 31.

Means of observations at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·667
Temperature of the air	84·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·0
Dew Point	77·1
Relative humidity of Air	·790
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	6·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·5
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	374
Fall of Rain	0·65
Total fall during month	5·11
,, ,, year	5·13
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st July	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore* in *every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon Road London.

THE HYDERABAD LIBEL CASE.

THE full court consisting of Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, and Justices Bayley and Scott, met again yesterday to hear the arguments of counsel regarding the petition of Messrs. Edwards and Verner, of the *Hyderabad Telegraph*, to have the libel suit brought against them by Major Neville transferred from the Cantonment Magistrate's Court at Secunderabad to the Bombay Sessions. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishankar, and Dinshaw, appeared for the petitioners: and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Viccajee, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, appeared for the respondent, Major Neville.

Mr. Macpherson said that on behalf of the petitioners, he asked their lordships either to make an order under section 526 of the Criminal Procedure Code that the case be transferred to this court, or that the accused be committed for trial to this court under section 11 of Act III. of 1884.

Mr Justice Bayley said that Bombay was a long way from Hyderabad, and the case might better, perhaps, be transferred to the court at Poona.

Mr. Macpherson said the court had power to direct the accused to any other court of superior jurisdiction. One of his grounds for making his application was that, as provided under sub-clause 4 of section 526, a fair and impartial trial could not be had in the Magistrate's Court at Secunderabad. Under section 11 of Act III. of 1884, the order to have the case transferred was expedient for the ends of justice. The accused were entitled to claim a jury. The Chief Justice suggested the other day that in his dual capacity as district magistrate and magistrate of the first class, an officer might say he was not a district magistrate. But the learned counsel said that the magistrate could not divest himself of any part of his judicial function. If the judicial officer was a district magistrate, then the accused were entitled to a jury, and the magistrate was bound to try the case by a jury. At the same time he had power to commit the case. All district magistrates were magistrates of the first-class. The law here dealt with district magistrates; it therefore dealt also with magistrates of the first class.

The Chief Justice asked if there was any machinery for the case to be tried by a jury at Secunderabad.

Mr. Macpherson replied that they had telegraphed to Secunderabad for information on the point; and the reply was that no jury had ever been empanelled there, nor was there any machinery for composing it.

Mr. Justice Bayley observed that if there was no jury list at Secunderabad, they could not have a jury.

Mr. Macpherson said he might add, without meaning any disparagement to the magistrate, that he had never tried a case with a jury before. If the case could not be tried in accordance with law by a jury at Secunderabad, it would be most appropriate to have the case tried by the High Court. That would be far more satisfactory, he should have thought, to all parties concerned.

Mr. Inverarity.—If the case is to be transferred at all, we would sooner have it tried by this court than anywhere else, because the inconvenience which we would have to suffer would be quite as much here as anywhere else.

Mr. Macpherson.—The case has excited a considerable amount of interest, and even excitement, locally, and the sympathies, at all events of the Europeans in Secunderabad, are very much with Major and Mrs. Neville. Major Neville denies that there are any grounds for supposing this; and he complains of the inconvenience he would suffer by reason of the case being tried here, for he would have to bring down all his witnesses. But the inconvenience would be felt very much more by us than by him, as I cannot conceive that he could have a large body of witnesses to bring here in a case of this sort. At all events, considerations of convenience cannot weigh in the scale against what I conceive to be an undoubted right on the part of my client to be tried by a jury composed in accordance with the law. It is doubtful that the law would permit such a jury to be formed at Secunderabad. It has never been formed there before, and it cannot be done now unless at the cost of very great inconvenience and delay. For these reasons, I ask the court either to transfer the case to this court, or direct it to be committed here.

Mr. Inverarity said the main ground on which Mr. Macpherson made his application was one of which he had given no notice until that morning, in the shape of an affidavit stating that there was no machinery for a jury at Secunderabad. The affidavit was based upon a telegram received by him.

The Chief Justice.—From whom have you received your telegram?

Mr. Macpherson.—From our pleader.

Mr. Inverarity said that he had no time to inquire whether a machinery for a jury did not exist. It was quite clear that under the code, if no machinery existed at present, it could be provided in a week. But he thought there must be a machinery, unless the matter had been completely overlooked by the Legislature.

The Chief Justice.—Your argument is for a postponement to see if a machinery does exist.

Mr. Inverarity.—I don't want a postponement. What I want to say is that there is great probability that a machinery does exist, but that if it does not, there are provisions of the law by which that machinery could be supplied.

The Chief Justice.—If you say it is very probable that there is such a machinery, we must take some time to ascertain the fact, and that means a postponement.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—Or we might wait and give the Governor-General the opportunity of creating a machinery.

The Chief Justice said that if the machinery did not exist at present, then a communication might be made to the Governor-General stating that it was wanting there.

Mr. Inverarity said that the legislature could provide it in a week.

The Chief Justice.—[illegible] many witnesses have you?

Mr. Inverarity said it was impossible for him to say how many witnesses he would have to bring. It depended entirely upon the question whether the petitioners were going to plead privilege or plead justification.

Mr. Macpherson.—I may say that we plead justification.

Mr. Inverarity said it was impossible to know beforehand the suggestions and insinuations he would have to meet; and he could not get witnesses to refute them unless the case was tried upon the spot. It was not true, as alleged by the other side, that Major Neville was on friendly terms with most of the people there. He had no connection with Secunderabad, the place from which the jury would be drawn. The military men who might be supposed to have any feeling in favour of another military officer could not serve on the jury, as they were exempted by the Code. There was a large European population in Secunderabad.

Mr. Justice Scott.—Outside the military?

Mr. Inverarity.—Yes.

The Chief Justice.—I have no doubt there must be a large European population there.

Mr. Inverarity said there were a great many European shopkeepers, merchants, and others residing in Secunderabad.

Mr. Justice Scott.—There must also be a great many railway officials.

Mr. Inverarity said that though, for his part, he was against a postponement, yet the court, if they considered it desirable, might grant a short postponement, to enable him to telegraph for information on the question whether there was not a machinery for a jury at Secunderabad.

Mr. Macpherson protested against an adjournment in the interests of his clients. Mr. Inverarity had had ample notice to make the inquiries, after the judgment given by their lordships on Monday, holding that Act III. of 1884 did apply to Hyderabad.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—What are the terms of the telegram?

Mr. Macpherson.—"No jury list, nor machinery for empanelling one." [illegible] Battenberg.

Mr. Inverarity.—I have not had sufficient notice given of the allegation made in the telegram. I, however, leave the matter entirely in your lordships' hands. But for my part, I don't want an adjournment—certainly, not a long one.

Mr. Macpherson.—My clients are not willing that Captain Brereton should try his prentice hand with a jury at their expense.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—The case must, no doubt, have excited considerable local feeling.

Mr. Inverarity.—But they have yet to show that the local feeling is against the accused. A brutal murder is committed, and great local feeling is naturally aroused against the murderer. Would that be a reason for transferring the case to some other place for trial?

The Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the court, said they were of opinion that the application of the petitioners to have the trial transferred from the Cantonment Magistrate's Court to the High Court should be granted. They did not think that if the case were tried at Secunderabad there would not be a fair and impartial trial. If a trial by jury were to take place in the Cantonment Magistrate's Court, the jurors would not be military men, because they were exempted from service by law. There was, however, a numerous body of Europeans in civil life at Secunderabad, from whom the jury might be drawn; and there was no reason to suppose that such a jury would in any way be prejudiced in Major Neville's favour. The jurors probably belong socially to the class to which the petitioner belonged, rather than that to which Major Neville did. If there were a machinery at Secunderabad for a trial by jury, there was no reason to suppose that the trial would not probably be fair or impartial. As to the question whether there was any machinery for the trial of the petitioners by jury, the petitioners had telegraphed to Secunderabad for information on the point, and had received a reply stating that no such machinery existed there. This, of course, could not be taken as an evidence justifying the court's proceedings in the matter. But the court had no doubt that there was no such machinery existing at this moment for the trial of European British subjects. That being so their lordships deemed it a sufficient ground for transferring the case at once to this court. The Cantonment Magistrate was accordingly directed to send up all the papers and documents relating to this case.

The trial will commence on the 23rd instant.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—JULY 1.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY and a Common Jury.)

CAUSING DEATH ON THE RAILWAY.

COWASJEE DADABHOY, a young Parsee shunting master in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, was again placed at the bar, charged with having, on the 18th April last, while doing duty at Warree-bunder, committed a wilful act endangering the lives of persons on the railway, and with having caused the death of Dhakoo Dhondi by driving, without authority or permission, an engine at the Warree-bunder yard,—such act being one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, solicitors to the railway company, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr Lang, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the defence.

Dunjibhoy, further cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, said he could not exactly say where his train stopped. It was not usual for guards to leave their trains before they were stopped. He thought he went fifteen or twenty yards beyond the cabin before it stopped. He did not know how long it remained there. He had not mentioned to any one when standing near the dead body that he had seen Cowasjee riding on the step. He did not know that there would be a coroner's inquest. It was the first accident on the railway he knew about. He knew nothing about the departmental inquiry.

To whom did you first say that you had seen Cowasjee riding on the step, and the train going four miles an hour?

Witness.—I do not remember having mentioned it to any one in particular. Cowasjee is not my friend. I stood bail for him, there being no one there, as he was a respectable person.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang, witness said he had been subpœned at the police court as a witness for Cowasjee. He had attended four or five times there.

Algernon Abbott, foreman of the Locomotive Department, was the next witness called. After having been sworn, Mr. Abbott said,—I beg to state that I consider it an act of injustice in calling me at all as a witness in the case. I know nothing about the case, further than that the matter was reported to me by the driver.

Mr. Lang said that he having such experience could give more information than any of the other witnesses.

Witness in answer to questions said that he did not think it was possible to stop a train going at the rate of ten miles an hour within twenty-five or thirty yards, the driver would not have time to put on the brake. He did not think ten miles an excessive rate of speed for an engine going by herself; it would be unsafe if she were pushing waggons. Agwallas and firemen are dismissed by him if they have been reported as having driven an engine. It is well known among them. They are able to set an engine in motion, and stop her, unless they are big fools. It would be rather difficult to distinguish a person at night on these engines, as they are rather closed, being tank engines.

In cross examination witness said a person could be seen standing on the right side of the lever at night time, though he would not be recognised. The agwallas are not allowed to touch the regulator. The shunting master would also know how to start the engine, and work the lever, by observing the driver. Witness had to make inquiries into this case, as it was his duty. He examined the driver, fireman, and agwalla; and they all corroborated one another. No one told him at the time of his inquiries that Cowasjee had been standing on the step of the engine. If he had heard so he would have mentioned it in his report. A few days after the inquiry he heard it; it was before the case came on in the police court.

To the foreman of the jury witness said that he knew the agwalla of this particular engine; he believed he was a good man. The most important thing was the moving of the lever of the engine. It would not take long for an agwalla to learn to move the regulator. If the regulator had been open and the lever moved in forward or backward gear, the engine would move.

The foreman.—An engine-driver knows very little of an engine?

Mr. Abbott.—Some of them.

Foreman.—He would not know anything of its construction?

Mr. Abbott.—Some of them do as they were fitters.

John Andrew Gomes, carriage examiner, said he saw the engine No. 93 on the 18th. He saw Cowasjee on the foot-plate. The engine was going at the usual rate. Witness was on the left side of the engine. He recognised Cowasjee from his voice and dress. Witness heard him call out something about the train, and Dhunjibhoy answered "6 up." He next heard a cry of "Oh! oh!" or something like that.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity—No one saw him at the time he saw Cowasjee on the steps of the engine. He had not mentioned having seen Cowasjee to any one. When the witnesses were getting examined at the inquest his time was up, and he went away. He had not told any one that he knew anything about the accident. He heard that evening that it had been said Cowasjee was on the engine and had driven it. He had only heard on Tuesday that a departmental inquiry had been held.

How are the agwallas dressed? Don't they only have a string and a piece of cloth?

Witness.—They come dressed. Some of them wear white, some black serge, cashmere, or broadcloth. (Laughter.) Firemen are generally dirty.

To the court.—He did not see Cowasjee with anything in his hand.

George W. Woodman, foreman of the Warree-bunder, said Cowasjee was shunting master under him. He had been sent for by Mr. Popkiss when the accident occurred. He asked Popkiss who had brought the engine round while the driver was away getting a drink of water. Popkiss replied, "That's the thing." He next questioned the muccadum, and he said "Cowasjee Sett."

Mr. Lang.—What did you do?

Mr. Woodman.—I sent for Cowasjee and told him brought [illegible] muccadum had [illegible] said, "The engine round the fifth road [illegible] him for being asleep last [illegible] They said "*Not asleep.*"

His lordship.—Have you a distinct recollection of all you say, Mr. Woodman?

Mr. Woodman.—Well your lordship, I can only upon what I say as the truth.

Continuing, he said foremen and agwallas had been seen driving engines, both in the presence and absence of drivers.

At this stage the court adjourned till this morning.

THE MANUFACTURE OF ARROW-ROOT IN INDIA.

THE Revenue Department of the [illegible] for ward the following for publication:—

BOMBAY CASTLE, 15th [illegible]

Letter from the Director of [illegible]riculture, No. 52, dated 11th May 1885—Submitting a sample of arrow root manufactured in the [illegible] by Mr. Narayan Ramchandra Gokale of [illegible] sample may be sent to Dr. Lyon for analysis [illegible] manufacture of arrow-root the a stimulus to [illegible] brought to the notice of the Commissariat [illegible] other Government departments which [illegible] indent for foreign arrow-root.

Letter from the Chemical Analyser to Government, No. 644, dated 27th May 1885, stating, with reference to Government memorandum No. 4165, dated 23rd idem, that he has examined the arrow-root, and that he finds it to be of the description known as Maranta or West Indian arrow-root and to be free from adulteration and of good quality; and adding that on several occasions samples of West Indian arrow-root grown and manufactured in Bengal have been examined by him for the Commissariat Department and favourably reported on.

Resolution.—A copy of the report of the Chemical Analyser to Government should be forwarded to the Director of Agriculture.

2. A copy of Mr Ozanne's letter and of Dr. Lyon's report should be forwarded, for information, to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay and to the Military Department for communication to the Commissary General.

J. MONTEATH,
Under Secretary to Government.

CRIME IN BOMBAY.

THE following resolution has been issued by the Judicial Department:—

BOMBAY CASTLE, 15th JUNE 1885.

Letter from the Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay, No. 247, dated 20th April 1885—Forwards statements A. to J. showing the state of crime in the city of Bombay during the year 1884.

Resolution.—The annual report on the state of crime in the city of Bombay has been forwarded to Government a month later than last year, and it is desired that no similar delay may occur in future.

2. There is a fairly satisfactory decrease shown in the number of persons charged in the courts, which has fallen from 40,394 in the year 1883 to 37,495 in that under review. This more than counterbalances the increase in the number of offences noticed last year. The decrease is shown chiefly in offences against property, and against the public peace such as drunkenness, the commission of nuisances &c. It is to be hoped that the very marked improvement in the direction of temperance may not prove only transient.

3. The only crime which seems to have been more than usually prevalent was that of assault. The figures for 1883 showed an increase of 310 cases of this nature over those of 1882, and now they have risen by 887. There has also been an increase in the number of persons charged under the Municipal and Hack Conveyance Acts; and that the prevention of cruelty to animals has received due attention is shown by the fact that there have been 356 more prosecutions for this purpose than in the preceding year. It is, however, a matter for regret that the number of cases of cruelty to animals remains so very high.

4. Though the number of thefts was much smaller than in 1883 the amount of stolen property was greater by Rs. 42,562-12-3 than in the previous year; but of this 31 per cent. was recovered against only 46 per cent. in the previous year.

5. The proportion of convictions in cases committed to the High Court has risen from [illegible] to [illegible]

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per cent. during the year under review, and that before magistrates shows the nominal decrease of 1 per cent. from 61 to ·6.

6. It is still noticeable that the number of convictions in cases of criminal breach of trust and cheating is very small, pointing, as has been remarked on previous occasions, to the prevalence of false and vexatious charges of these kinds. Of 424 persons who were on their trial on the former charge only 191 were convicted, and only 29 out of 1[illegible] prosecuted for cheating.

7. The following statement shows the communities to which the offenders belonged :—

Years.	CASTE.														
	Europeans.		Indo-Britons and Native Christians.		Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Parsis.		Others and Unknown.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1884	243	19	1,119	45	20,185	1,566	10,080	681	905	106	547	59	34,685	2,806	37,491
1883	337	17	1,343	[illegible]	21,783	[illegible]	[illegible]	818	1,059	52	392	74	37,014	3,380	40,394
Increase		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	155	...	...	...	...
Decrease	94	...	224	35	1,598	392	598	137	154	...	...	15	2,329	574	2,903

The decrease in the number of Europeans is accounted for by the fewer number of cases of refusal of seamen to do duty on shipboard.

There is rather an extraordinary increase of about 50 per cent. in the number of Parsi female offenders, who form more than one-tenth of the criminals in that community.

8. The number of prisoners re-convicted during the year was large, being 302 against 211 in 1883. The re-convictions for theft alone numbered 208. The punishments inflicted in these cases do not seem to have been very heavy, as 130 of them were of imprisonment for under 6 months. Whipping was apparently not resorted to in one such case.

9. In conclusion it may be remarked that the decrease in real crime noticed last year has continued, and that there is every reason to be satisfied with the result of the year's work done both by the police and the courts of the Presidency Magistrates.

10. Copies of this resolution should be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India and the Government of India. A copy should likewise be placed upon the Editors' table.

(Signed) E. LAWRENCE,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

CUTCHEE MEMONS AND THE LAW OF INHERITANCE AND SUCCESSION.

The following is the petition forwarded to the Viceroy of which we gave an abstract yesterday :—

To His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Temple Hamilton, Temple Blackwood, Earl of Dufferin, K.P.G., C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C., F.E.S., D.C.L. Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council.

The humble petition of the undersigned members of the Cutchee Memon Muhammadan community of the city of Bombay.

Most Respectfully Sheweth,—1. That as far back as four or five centuries ago the Memon community in general settled into Cutch and Kattiawar, whence they spread themselves over many of the adjoining districts of Western India, and subsequently penetrated into Bengal, Malabar Coast, and other parts of India, while some of them even left India and settled in Arabia, Zanzibar, Southern Africa, and such other countries as suited them best from time to time.

2. The Memon Muhammadan community are divided into two classes, namely, the Cutchee Memons and the Halai Memons. There is, however, no real or substantial difference between them. The division is, in fact, purely territorial or geographical, inasmuch as such Memons as are residents of Cutch or have emigrated from Cutch to other countries are called Cutchee Memons, and the designation of Halai Memons is given to such Memons as are residents of, or have emigrated from Kattiawar, to other parts of the world.

3. Bombay, Poona, Cutch, Sind, Kattiawar, Calcutta, [illegible] Malabar Coast, Southern India, the [illegible], Arabia, and Zanzibar are the principal [illegible] of the Memon community.

4. [illegible] have been, as Sunni [illegible] Muhammadans, strict believers in the Koran, which fully and explicitly lays down the rules by which its followers are to be guided in all points of law and religion, including inheritance, succession, divorce, etc., and there is not the slightest difference between the aforesaid two sections of the Memon community in their religious, social, or moral condition.

5. Your petitioners trust that it will not be thought presumptuous on their part to remind your Excellency that it is the cardinal principle of the British Government, affirmed and reiterated in her Majesty's gracious Proclamation of 1858, that all classes of her Majesty's Indian subjects should enjoy full freedom regarding their religious beliefs and observances, and it is the universal principle laid down for the guidance of her Majesty's Courts of Justice that in the case of Muhammadans and Hindus all matters relating to their inheritance, succession and contract should be determined by the laws and usages of the Muhammadans and of the Hindus respectively (Vide Supreme Court Charter of 1823, clause 25.)

6. [illegible] so solicitous [illegible] was the British Government [illegible] Muhammadan and that Hindu law officers were attached to aid and that Hindu [illegible] to assist them in deciding courts of justice in questions of inheritance, succession, and determining [illegible] divorce, etc., arising among the Muhammadans and Hindus respectively.

7. Although by Bombay Act IV of 1834 the offices of the Muhammadan and Hindu law officers were abolished as being no longer necessary since English judges are supposed to be able to administer such law without their assistance, yet the cases in which Muhammadans and Hindus are concerned are up to this day decided strictly in accordance with the principles quoted in their respective religious books. Many of these books have been translated into English, and are constantly quoted in the various courts of justice constituted in India under the British Government.

8. The Cutchee Memon community, to which your petitioners belong are, as already stated, strict Muhammadans of the Hanifa school, and as such believe and declare that they are bound to observe the rules of Muhammadan law in respect of inheritance, succession, divorce, &c., as their Halai and other co-religionists, but they are grieved to say that owing to the circumstances hereinafter set forth, they are debarred from following the precepts of the Muhammadan law in regard to matters of inheritance, succession, &c., and are deprived of the benefits of the Muhammadan law which are enjoyed by all the other Mussulman subjects of her imperial Majesty, and even by portions of their own community, such as the Halai Memons.

9. The circumstances under which the Cutchee Memon community came to be deprived of the benefits of the Muhammadan law are as follows :—In the year 1847 a suit was filed in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay by a certain Cutchee Memon female, praying for a distribution of her husband's property in accordance with the text of the Koran. The defendants met her demand by a plea that according to the customs of the Cutchee Memon community females were not entitled to any share in their husband's property, nor to any benefit whatsoever, except maintenance, during widowhood. This case came on for hearing before the late Sir Erskine Perry who held the custom to be proved. He also decided that though the custom was in direct violation of the precepts laid down in the Koran, yet that it was valid and binding upon the community, (Vide Perry's Oriental Cases, pp. 110), and accordingly dismissed the suit with costs.

10. No appeal seems to have been filed against this judgment, which under the circumstances of the case, and the points hereafter to be noticed, was held as a precedent in deciding similar cases. Your petitioners crave leave to point out here that that learned Judge was misled by the evidence before him as to the true state of the Muhammadan law, of which the Cutchee Memons were the followers. Not only was this judgment disapproved by the Cutchee Memon community and their co-religionists generally, but it was deprecated by many eminent judges of the High Court, and particularly by Sir Mathew Sausse, the late Chief Justice, who expressed his regret that the case was ever decided in the way it was, and that the simplicity of the old rule that Muhammadans ought to be governed by Muhammadan law and Hindus by Hindu law was broken into. The result of that judgment has been that not only the parties interested in that suit but your petitioners, who were either not aware of that case, or were not even born at that time, have since that date been entirely deprived of the benefit of the Muhammadan law, of which they are strict followers. The Hindu law has, in several recent cases, been applied to your petitioners' community in other matters than those relating to succession, and, in fact, your petitioners have now been practically placed in an awkward and unfortunate predicament, resulting in serious injury and detriment, not only to their worldly possessions, but to their religious beliefs.

11. Now it may not be out of place here to remind your Excellency that your petitioners are, as already stated, strict Muhammadans of the Hanifa School. They observe all the religious ordinances which are laid down in the Koran and the traditions for the guidance of the orthodox Mussulmans. They regularly say their prayers, pay their zakat, perform the pilgrimage to Mecca, and keep the fast during the month of Ramzan. They believe that the laws laid down in the Koran are divine, and applicable to all Muhammadans. It is their firm conviction that these laws ought to be rigidly and strictly obeyed, and that to consider or believe in any custom or law which is in direct or indirect conflict with the tenets of the Muhammadan religion obligatory is to make the person believing or considering the same an infidel.

12. Now your Excellency is, of course, aware that the laws of inheritance, succession, &c., are laid down with great distinctness and minuteness in the Koran and the traditions. These are the laws which her gracious Majesty and Parliament of England and the Government of India have directed the different courts of justice to administer, and the benefits of which your petitioners' more fortunate co-religionists enjoy to this moment.

13. These laws, your petitioners and the community to which they belong not only consider as wise, just, and beneficial, but infallible and of divine origin, and which, in fact, they are. Quite apart from a question of religious faith, your petitioners think that the Muhammadan law of inheritance is equitable in its incidence and suitable to the circumstances of your petitioners; and this opinion is shared by many eminent jurists who have devoted their lives to the study of the different systems of law, and that many of the modern systems of Europe, and the Indian Succession Act, which is the outcome of them all, are not dissimilar to it in their main provisions. Eminent judges of the High Court of Bombay have, from time to time, regretted that your petitioners should have been deprived of the benefit of these laws, and should have thus been cast adrift upon the uncertainties of vague and undefined customs which are quite alien from the Muhammadan religion, and which are set up by the parties to a suit as circumstances may require.

14. [illegible] cannot be a matter [illegible] that your petitioners should feel aggrieved at the [illegible] being applied to them in[illegible] of the Muhammadan law. They believe that as [illegible] they are bound to make their wills and to distribute their estates according to the Muhammadan law, and they feel it to be a great hardship that they are not allowed to do so, and are forced by the decisions of the High Court to do violence to their own consciences. Nor is this all. Great and intolerable as would have been the evil if the strict Hindu law had been applied to your petitioners, there would still have been some certainty about it. But as matters now stand there is no certainty at all as to even the simplest question that may arise, because the courts have laid it down that the Cutchee Memons are governed not by Hindu law nor by Muhammadan law, but by customs which have to be determined in each particular case, and as to which nothing can be predicated beforehand.

15. Your petitioners regret to observe that their community, though now numerically large and influential, at that time was not sufficiently benefited by that free dissemination of Eastern and Western learning which the benign and merciful Government of her imperial Majesty has conferred upon your petitioners. By the light of that learning your petitioners feel that they are awakened to a new sense of duty not only towards themselves, but towards their posterity and their religion, and that any delay or supineness on their part in the matter may well be regarded as baneful and irreligious. The natural consequence of that general want of knowledge and culture was that the community at large had only very vague and undefined notions as to the Muhammadan laws on any particular point, and their ideas were, of course, coloured by the usages and customs of the communities by whom they were surrounded. The result was, as might be expected, that there were hardly any customs among them that could be regarded as absolutely fixed or settled, and therefore whenever a question arose that had to be determined by a court of law the community was generally split into two sections one siding with the plaintiffs and the other with the defendants. So extremely uncertain are these alleged customs that there never is the smallest difficulty in producing a host of witnesses in support of or against any custom that may be set up in any case.

16. Your petitioners venture to characterise this state of things, which has been afflicting their community ever since Sir Erskine Perry's aforesaid judgment as absolutely intolerable. They deem it a great hardship that they should be Mussulmans and yet be deprived of the benefit of the Muhammadan laws. They deem it a still greater hardship that the Hindu law, which is absolutely unsuitable to their circumstances, but which may at any moment be extended to them, should be applied to them even in matters of succession and inheritance for which special provisions and laws have been laid down by the Muhammadan religion. They deem it an intolerable grievance that their rights in regard to all their worldly possessions, either in their own life or after their death, should be determined haphazard, according to the credit any judge may choose to attach to any witness in favour of or against a custom in a suit in which the community at large has no voice whatsoever.

17. These hardships are still more hard to bear, in consequence of the religious convictions of your petitioners that as true and orthodox Mussulmans they ought to govern themselves according to the law laid down in the Koran and the Muhammadan law-books, and that to consider the laws as laid down in the Koran as not divine, or as not obligatory or to consider any usage or law in violation of that laid down in the Muhammadan religion as obligatory [illegible] to point out here that [illegible] Muhammadan law books, including [illegible] by Sir William Macnaughten, lay down that usage, legally speaking, is always inoperative, in opposition to that which is sanctioned by law.

18. If the case of the Parsee community has been deemed sufficiently serious to require a special enactment to relieve them as was done some years ago, it cannot, your petitioners submit, be unreasonable on their part to ask for similar indulgence. The remedy, however, which your petitioners' circumstances demand is entirely different. Your petitioners submit that they do not require any Act to define their laws of succession and inheritance, &c. They are content to abide by the Muhammadan law, which would have been applied to them, but for the aforesaid judgment of Sir Erskine Perry.

19. The reasonableness of your petitioners' request will be apparent when it is borne in mind that even a Hindu can rid himself of his own laws and enjoy the benefit of the Muhammadan laws if he bonâ fide adopts the Muhammadan faith. What, however, a Hindu, Parsee, Christian, or Jew may do without the least difficulty or objection your petitioners are now absolutely debarred from doing according to the present decisions of the High Court. Is it not absurd, your petitioners venture to ask, that if they were pure Hindus they could by the mere fact of becoming Mussulmans at once, without interference of the Legislature, have the full benefit of the Muhammadan law; but because they are already Mussulmans, they cannot, by any act of their own, either individually or collectively, without undergoing enormous trouble, delay, and expense, divest themselves of the Hindu laws, or have the benefit of the laws enjoyed by their other co-religionists.

20. So far as your petitioners are concerned they have done all they could to show that whatever might have been the customs prevailing among their forefathers they now are and wish to be considered as strict and orthodox Mussulmans of the Hanifa School and that they wish to be governed by the Muhammadan law in the same manner and to the same extent as their Halai and other Muhammadan brethren. The whole of the Cutchee Memon community is unanimous on this point.

21. Under the circumstances hereinbefore set forth your petitioners pray that your Excellency in Council will be pleased to regard this petition not merely as a petition on the part of the Memon community of Bombay, but of the whole Memon community in all parts of India, and that your Excellency will accordingly be pleased to pass a short Legislative Act declaring that the general Muhammadan law in its various branches, including the laws of inheritance, succession, and divorce, is applicable and ought to be applied to the Cutchee Memon community in the same manner and to the same extent as it is now applicable to the Halai Memon and other Sunni-Hanifa Muhammadans.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

HAJEE HASHEM HAJEE ABDULLAH NOORANEE,
Chairman of the Public Meeting of the Cutchee Memon community, held at Bombay on the 12th day of April, 1885.

HAJEE TYEB HAJEE REHEMTULLAH,
Secretary appointed at the said meeting.

Bombay, 29th day of May, 1885.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The *Bombay Samachar* is not satisfied with the state of political affairs in Europe. It says :— Though the political atmosphere in England appears calm on the surface we think the short telegrams we receive daily are fully of grave import. The two noblemen who have recently joined the new Ministry have committed themselves to a distinct line of policy in regard to the Egyptian and the Russian questions—a policy which is by no means pacific. The Russian army and the Russian statesmen are still talking big of taking Herat and the hopes of coming to an amicable settlement with regard to the frontier are becoming fainter every day.

THE LATE SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD.

Sir Seymour was appointed Governor of Bombay at a very critical period *viz.* when Bombay was suffering from the effects of share-mania folly. He was able partly to undo, by his strong will, the mischief which had been done through the weak policy of Sir Bartle Frere's Government. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald did all that was expected of a strong-minded governor to mitigate the evil. He was rather a pleasure-loving governor and though he did little good he did no harm to the public that was under his charge.—*Bombay Samachar.*

When Sir Seymour Fitzgerald left the shores of India general disappointment was expressed at his weak administration. He had not fulfilled the expectations formed of him. It was during his *regime* that the Ganesh Khind palace was built of which due notice was taken in the Finance Committee then sitting in London. During his governorship the Government House was one scene of continued gaities, balls and dinner parties. We will do him the justice to say that the native enjoyed a fair share of the hospitality. But in short he was a failure.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

THE FUTURE OF CASHMERE.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* writes :—We do not wish to appear prophets of evil, but it cannot be denied that the immediate future of Kashmere does not wear a bright appearance. Speaking generally, the people of the Kashmere valley depend on two things for their livelihood; first the rice crop, which ripens in October, and secondly the fruit crop which ripens from June to September. The fruit crop is not likely to be a good one this year, owing to the excessive rain which has fallen in the valley; and it may be feared that due advantage has not been taken of the little spring crop which is grown chiefly in the west of the valley, or can be taken of the maize crop, which is sown here and there on the *karewas*, or table lands. And if the present calamities continue for so long, that the people are unable to carry out the transplanting of the rice crop, which takes place in June and July, and which cannot take place later, with any certainty that the crop will ripen before the wet and snows of winter set in again, there will be great reason to apprehend that before next summer comes round the population of Kashmere will be once more face to face with famine. It is to be devoutly hoped that this will not prove to be the case; but it will behove the Government to obtain accurate information on this point in good time, in order that the necessary arrangements for relief of distress, by importation of grain from the Punjab, may be duly made beforehand. The road from Murree to Baramulla has been so far improved during the last three years that there would probably be no difficulty in importing large quantities of gain along it into the valley all the winter through, if a proper system of transport were arranged and we imagine, that on this occasion, should distress unhappily recur, the Government will not be satisfied with the protestations of the Kashmere Durbar, that everything possible is being done in the way of famine relief.

GENERAL GORDON ON MILITARY MINES.

The following copy of a letter from the late Major-General C. G. Gordon, C. B., on the subject of military mines, will be read with much interest, especially as one of the few incidents of the defence of Khartoum which have reached England, is the extensive use the defenders made of counter-mines for keeping the Mahdi's troops from attacking :—

My dear Lloyd,—I read your paper on the mining operations at Sebastopol. It is strange that very few of our officers who were there knew of the immense amount of work the French and Russians did in this sort of work. It was exceedingly interesting, and had we tried mining in the right attack, we should, in all probability, have succeeded. There was no reason why we did not. Look at the plan of Malakhoff mining branches (Russian.) You will see the heads of the branches are being turned to the north, or Russian left, so as to meet the French approach. You say that the mining operations elsewhere than at Bastion du Mat were of little consequence, but at the Bastion Central they entirely stopped the French advance. Our corps a great deal too much neglects mining, and yet our line working parties are the worst workers in any army, and we can never hope to approach works closely by their aid. Now in mining one wants few men, and the losses are small. I feel sure Chatham entirely neglects this branch. In the time of Sir F. Smith one set of officers mined against another set. Another point. Have we anything like Lafivière's fuse? We had not when I was at Chatham. We have that very slow Bickford, and it frequently *runs*. This want cost Rankin, R. E., his life at the White Buildings. I do not know if our officers have improved in knowledge of mining, but nothing could exceed our ignorance in the Crimea. We put filled powder hose in hot tar to waterproof it, the heat melted the sulphur, and made a cracker-like affair of it. Miserable is the only term which could be applied to our dock demolitions. Believe me, yours very truly. (Signed) C. G. Gordon. Ratarif, December 1, 1877.

THE INDIAN GRANDMOTHER.

At the Free Evening Sederunt held at Edinburgh on the 27th ultimo the subject of Foreign Missions was considered and Mr. Alexander, from Madras, addressed the assembly :—Indian society, he said, might be likened to a series of watertight compartments—one department thoroughly Christianised, and yet the Christian spirit and influence shut out from the others. They might have the whole outcast population of India Christianised, and yet be as far as ever, humanly speaking, from the Christianising of the great Hindoo nation. An outcast or low-caste Christian Church would have an infinitesimally small influence at first upon the millions of their countrymen. It was a great mistake to think that they were missionaries to the aristocracy of the country. They had missions to the upper classes; but it was not generally known that amongst the poor, amongst the purely vernacular-speaking people of Southern India, they had a [illegible] amount of thorough-going mission work. (Applause.) Whatever converts they had from the upper classes had come directly from their educational institutions. (Applause.) The educated young men were loveable in every way, but they had one terrible evil, each one lived a double life. Abroad, the free thinker, the reformer, the liberal man, and he spoke well and to the purpose; but at home he cowered and trembled before another authority, the authority of his grandmother. (Loud laughter.) By his "grandmother" he meant the whole female element. (Renewed laughter.) It was quite true. (Laughter.) An Indian grandmother was a very powerful institution—(laughter)—for let that young man be ever so serious and inclined to reform, he finds himself at home in an atmosphere superstitious to a degree, all his female relations, at any rate steeped to the eyebrows of every superstition and out-and-out opposed to every semblance of change from the venerable customs handed down to them. Now, what could men do when they were weighted with a female influence like this? It was no laughing matter, although it was very natural to laugh at it—they all knew very well what it meant. (Loud laughter). They all knew that as the women of a country were always the most religious and most inclined to throw their influence in the scale of piety, if the piety and religion were of an evil kind the influence of the women would be an evil kind, and that was no laughing matter. (Hear, hear). The Ladies' Society had to tell them what to do, for their mission would be like a bird with one wing without their agency, for they were trying, through the zenanas and schools, seeking to provide India with a new grandmother. (Laughter and applause.)

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

The secretary of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited, states that, in view of the sanction given by the judge of the High Court, Chancery Division, to the sale of the Corporation of the Old Oriental Bank premises, the subjoined circular has been issued to the creditors of the old bank, offering them an issue of debentures on surrender of their claims. The allotment letters for the debenture applications already received have been posted :— "The sanction of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) having been given to the sale to this corporation by the Official Liquidator of the late bank's business premises in London and abroad for 305,000*l.*, more than half of which sum is represented by the very valuable freehold property in the heart of the City of London, the directors of the New Oriental Bank Corporation (Limited) are now prepared to issue Three, Four, or Five per Cent. Debentures (secured upon the said premises and guaranteed by this bank) to creditors surrendering their unpaid claims on the old bank; thus—1. To creditors who have not yet drawn the first dividend on their claims, Four per Cent. Debentures for the full amount due to them, or Five per cent. Debentures for four-fifths (80 per cent.) of the amount. 2. To creditors who have already received 10s. in the pound, Three per Cent. Debentures for the full amount still due to them, or Five per Cent. Debentures for three-fifths (60 per cent.) of the amount. As these debentures are guaranteed by the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited, and are to be further secured upon the valuable properties above-mentioned, which will be vested in trustees on their behalf, creditors availing themselves of this opportunity can at once convert their unproductive claims on the old bank into an interest-bearing and readily marketable security, and will be spared the trouble, expense, and delay of collecting by driblets so much as may remain to be realised from the liquidation. The debentures may be registered in the name of the holder or made out 'to bearer' in convenient sums, of 10*l.* and upwards, the first interest being payable on Sept. 30 next. The debentures being paid in full, no liability of any sort attaches to the holding of them."

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THE PANTHEON.

In one of his earliest essays, Victor Hugo, full of enthusiasm for Gothic architecture, severely criticises the public monuments of Paris. He calls the Madeleine "the second volume of the Bourse," and compares the Pantheon to a "gigantic Savoy cake." It would be easier, no doubt, to give to a sponge-cake the form of the Pantheon than of Notre Dame—as of St. Paul's rather than of Westminster Abbey; though to the ordinary observer the Pantheon seems protected by its very size from the indignity of being likened to one of the most ordinary products of the pastry-cook's art. It owes its existence to Louis XV. having been attacked in 1754 by a serious illness; the so-called "Bien Aimé" having made a vow to St. Genevieve that if he recovered he would erect a church in her honour. As soon as the superstitious monarch was restored to health he commissioned Soufflot to undertake the work; and the architect, who had just returned from Italy, made his design more or less closely after an Italian model. In executing it he spent large sums of money and much time; so that when, in 1780, he died the building was still far from being completed. Rondelet, to whom the task of finishing it was entrusted, strengthened the walls with buttresses and made it much firmer than it seems to have been at the time of Soufflot's death. It was not until the death of Mirabeau, in 1791, that any idea was entertained of using the Church of St. Genevieve as a place of burial for illustrious men. It was decided, however, in the Assembly that the great orator should be honoured with a national funeral; and when it had, moreover, been resolved that his remains should be deposited in the new and magnificent church on the St. Genevieve hill, it was further proposed that the edifice should be especially reserved for the interment of great men. The significant legend "Aux grands hommes la Patrie reconnaissante" was not, however, inscribed on the portico until a few years afterwards.

In 1791 what was soon to become known as the Pantheon was still called "l'Eglise Sainte Genevieve;" and Mirabeau was buried with religious rites. The service was celebrated late in the evening at the church of St. Eustache. Then a funeral oration was pronounced; and at midnight the body was placed, not in the church of St. Genevieve, but in the parochial church close to it, between the bodies of Descartes and of the architect Soufflot. The same year it occurred to the Assembly that Voltaire, who at the time of his death had been refused Christian burial, ought to receive the same honours which had been paid to Mirabeau; and that he who had done so much to prepare the Revolution could repose nowhere more fitly than by the side of him who had played such an important part in actually bringing it about. Mirabeau's body had now been placed in the church of St. Genevieve, and thither the remains of Voltaire (which meanwhile had been lying in an out-of-the way church somewhere in Champagne) were carried by torch-light and with great pomp. Statues and busts of the great men of all countries figured in the procession, and the funeral-car was drawn by twelve white horses. Mirabeau, however, was not to remain in the national mausoleum for any length of time. After the assassination of Marat the Convention voted to the poor victim a public funeral with burial in the Pantheon—as the former church of St. Genevieve was now called; and the late Mirabeau, having been convicted of keeping up a secret and treasonable correspondence with the royal family, it was at the same time determined to turn him out. The remains of Mirabeau were placed in a neighbouring church; and the Pantheon received the body of Marat. But after the fall of Robespierre it became Marat's turn to be ejected; and this is said to have been done with much violence by an indignant mob, who, according to one account, broke open the coffin and scattered its contents in the gutter.

It was now resolved to accord the honours of the Pantheon to Jean Jacques Rousseau. But the inhabitants of Ermenoville, in the immediate neighbourhood of Montmorency, begged that he might be allowed to remain among them; and their pious wish was respected. When, however, a few years later the proposition as to Rousseau was renewed, Ermenoville took a wider view of the matter; and Jean Jacques was allowed to join Voltaire and Mirabeau. During the revolutionary period, Beaurepaire, the commandant of Verdun, who, when the place could be no longer defended, blew his brains out rather than capitulate, was buried in the Pantheon. So too, was a far less worthy personage, Lepelletier, who, having voted for the King's death, was stabbed in a cafe immediately afterwards by a soldier in the Royal Guard.

In 1806 Napoleon restored the building to religous uses under its original name. But it was still to be regarded as a place of interment for the great men of France; and the inscription "Aux grands hommes la Patrie reconnaissante" was allowed to remain. Nine years afterwards, however, it was effected by order of Louis XVIII.: this, indeed, being one of the first acts of the newly restored Sovereign. In 1831, after the revolution which brought Louis Philippe to the throne, the inscription was restored; and tablets engraved with the names of the "great men" who had been killed at the barricades in driving away Charles X. were placed in the Pantheon, which, whatever its official designation might be, continued to be called by its popular name. Louis Philippe occupied himself much with the Pantheon. It was under his region that the sculptor Cortot placed on the roof of the building a colossal figure of Renown, which had no better effect there than had the statue of the Duke of Wellington over the arch at Hyde Park Corner, and which after a time was taken down. Louis Philippe, too, enriched, in 1840, the interior with three statues—of Glory, Justice, and Mercy—which had figured just before in the funeral procession of Napoleon. After the downfall of Louis Philippe in February, 1848, the Pantheon was for a time, during the terrible Red Republican rising of June in that year, the headquarters of the insurgents, and the building was only reduced by a heavy cannonade, which left very visible marks in the walls.

In 1851 Napoleon III gave back the Pantheon to the clergy. After Sedan it was once more secularized, and during the siege of Paris it was converted into a powder-magazine and storehouse for ammunition of all kinds. The French believe that the Germans, having been informed of this, made the Pantheon, in consequence, one of their chief targets. The building was struck in many places, but not very seriously injured. When the rising of the Communards took place the Pantheon was again made a depôt for powder and ammunition; and it became, as in June, 1848, the scene of a terrible conflict. It was the Communards' last stronghold; and, the approach to it being defended by formidable barricades, the place was not easily taken. Since then the narrow streets which on some sides rendered it possible to approach the Pantheon without being liable to attack, have been demolished; and artillery could now be used with effect all round it.—*St. James Gazette.*

ENGLAND'S POSITION IN THE WORLD.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has received the following letter from a well-known American journalist, who has had almost unique opportunities for forming an opinion on the subject on which he writes :—

I have spoken in a former note of the curious *idée fixe* which seems to possess England on the subject of her decadence in the eyes of Europe, and I do know people who seem to be profoundly convinced that England has fallen to the rank of a third-rate Power—that her prestige is totally damaged, etc. I do not believe that any European statesman regards England as fallen *potentially* one degree. Her resources, her intelligence, the military value of her powers by land and by sea are as well known as ever they were, and known to be as great as ever they were—the real difficulty to-day lies in [illegible] which she shall command.

Your prestige is clouded by causes which it rests with the English people to remove to-morrow, and these reasons are, primo—and it is nonsense to blame Mr. Gladstone's or any other government for the prevailing state of things—that the constituencies (or the men who represent them in Parliament) are unwilling to pay the cost of maintaining the position they insist on Governments keeping for the nation; your economies in season and out of season have left your navy far below the strength the crisis demands, and your army as to its armament behind that of any Continental Power except Spain. You are not ready for war, and if you will be quiet and think for a moment you must admit it: but the whole excited nation (that portion of it which has been carried away by the outcry) insists on war, knowing nothing and asking nothing about the probable result, or even the justice of the cause. It knows that a war in which England shall be involved now means really a European war, and one in which England has lost the power to choose her allies, and in which she may possibly be the object of a hostile combination on which some of the Powers will reconcile their quarrels, while the others will take the opportunity to do what they please in every direction. No Englishman apparently imagines or will stop to think what this war may be, but, *me judice*, it will be one in which it is of the most vital importance to England that she shall hold her forces in reserve for the juncture in which her interests must be upheld, not in Afghanistan but in the Mediterranean, if not in the Channel. The nation wishes to rush not merely light-hearted but hot-headed into a fray that, before it is over, may change the entire political geography of Europe. You are not ready for such a war, and there is no man in England who has any education in politics who does not know it, and yet the men who are shrieking loudest for the war are organizing meetings to protest against a tax of a farthing or so on a pot of beer and growling over an increase of the income-tax. It stands within the limits of the possible that this war, when it ends, "will find England obliged to ransom herself not with five milliards, but with fifty," as I once heard a German officer say. And who will shoulder the responsibility, Mr. Gladstone or the men who drive him into the war? Englishmen say commonly that Mr. Gladstone has no foreign policy. Have Englishmen a foreign policy? Is not the whole of England determined to keep a position aloof from all other nations, and just now in latent hostility to all? It is not courage which the true friends of England would awaken but foolhardiness that they would deprecate, while they implore her to make ready for war by prudence and energy; there will be fighting enough, and soon enough, to satisfy the fury of any political passion. Your worst enemy is not so far to seek as Russia, and you may find that while the lion and the bear are fighting for non-essentials, the fox has stolen the booty. If you can make peace on the Khusk—I will not say with honour, but without dishonour—thank God, and strengthen your hold on Egypt, and if Russia wants to go to Constantinople let her go in Heaven's name, but don't be fooled by words.

Your prestige is lowered, secundo, by the rancour of your party antagonisms and the insane fury with which your partisans attack the Government (for the time being) and exhaust devices to weaken its authority at home and its dignity abroad, as if there could be weight in the actions or policy of a Government which Englishmen despise and insult. It reminds me of the theologians of Constantinople wrangling over the infinitesimals of dogma when the Turks were attacking their gates. Your Radicals, your Whigs, your Liberals, and Conservatives are dividing and spliting up into new and smaller parties; your Opposition is quarrelling in its own ranks, and gasping and leaping for power like wolves after a prey they cannot reach, while the European plot thickens and that "first gun" is being loaded whose firing shall kindle the passions of a continent.

I can well understand that Mr. Gladstone does not realize the gravity of the juncture; but is there any man in the House of Commons who shows a higher sense of it? Is there any party or section of a party which realizes that when the fighting once begins between two of the great Powers, the catastrophe which the prudence of all Europe has been struggling for years to postpone will be at hand, and that it is the duty of every patriotic Englishman to begin (as it was his duty long ago to have begun) to put England's house in order, and to raise his voice against the feuds and party animosities that make of St. Stephen's a beargarden and prevent her representatives from seeing the dangers around and near her? You have seen this kind of thing going on across the Channel for a time, and you have seen what it leads to, and France only is more isolated in Europe than England. If the Opposition can turn Mr. Gladstone out with safety and dignity let it be done; but if not, for Heaven's sake keep him in with dignity—it is no time for bear-baiting even with Mr. Gladstone for bear. The time has come when Englishmen should forget that they are anything else, and lay their heads together as to how they may strengthen the hands of Government rather than be compounding with the enemies of the empire to make Government weak and incapable of any rigid policy. The treatment of the Russian question is simply suicidal. One party for the sake of peace makes concessions which the other party makes futile by its animosity; and Russia, uncertain how long the party of peace will hold on, is obliged to be always ready to meet war. The policy of San Stefano brings in its logical consequence the policy of Penj-deh. The Conservative hand of England holds the knife while the Liberal holds out the olive branch, and the right hand will not know what the left hand is going to do. How can any nation have a foreign policy when half of it has one policy and the other half another, when one half is breathing menace of fire and the sword, while the other is making overtures of peace? If it be true that there is no possibility of a common view of England's interest, then, indeed, not merely prestige, but safety, is in danger, not from weakness but division. And I must say that a minority that would in a crisis where the safety of the State is involved deliberately weaken a Government it cannot hope to succeed, is the shame of parliamentary government, not its strength.

SIND, PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAY.

A special general meeting of this company was held at the City Terminus Hotel on June 4, Sir W. P. Andrew in the chair, for the purpose of considering and approving a Bill introduced into Parliament, entitled "An Act to authorise and provide for the vesting of the undertaking of the company in the Secretary of State in Council in India, and for other purposes." The chairman moved the following resolution :—"That the meeting approve of the amended Bill now read, introduced into Parliament in the present session, under the title 'A Bill to authorise the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company to enter into further contracts with the Secretary of State in Council for India and for other purposes.'" General Abbott seconded the motion. Mr. Hollams, the solicitor of the company, explained that the title of the Bill as proposed to be changed would not be that specified in the resolution. The title would now—new contracts being dismissed as immaterial—provide simply for the vesting of the undertaking in the Secretary of State for India. The Government had examined their right of purchasing the line twenty-five years after January 1, 1880 and the gross sum to be paid was 14,009,121*l.*, calculated in accordance with the provision to that effect in the contract, but the Government would pay the amount in annuities. The average mean price of the stock for the last three years had been 126*l.* 10s., but the annuities could not be calculated till the end of the year, and the prices of the annuities would depend on the average rate of interest on Indian securities for the two years ending Dec. 31, 1885, and the calculation would be made by the Bank of England. He believed this was as near as possible 3*l.* 17s. 6*d.* per cent. Exchange that this rate would yield them 5*l.* 2s. or 5*l.* 3s. per cent. for the remainder of their lease, which was for ninety-nine years from Jan. 1, 1880. The annuities would be of two classes, and for those who desired it the Bank of England would create a sinking fund to replace their capital at the end of the term, which would be understood to cause a deduction of 8s. 8*d.* off the 5*l.* 2s. or 5*l.* 3s. per cent. interest. A clause in the Bill also provided for the Secretary of State exchanging from time to time the annuities into India stock. After some discussion, in the course of which Mr. S. Montague and Mr. S. Gurney Shepherd stated that they considered the terms offered as unfair, and urged the meeting to resist the proposal, the resolution was put to the meeting, and declared by the chairman with one dissentient.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G T Spankie, Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court at Allahabad, has been granted 6 months' leave of absence from the 1st proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr Arthur Strachey, Barrister-at-Law and Advocate of the High Court at Allahabad, is appointed to officiate as Reporter for the Indian Law Report in the High Court, N-W P, during the absence on leave of Mr G T Spankie, or until further orders.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr J F K Hewitt is permitted to resign H M's Ben Civil Service from 16th July 1885, or such other date on which he may sail from India.

The services of Surg Edulji Palanji Frenchman, Offg Civil Surg, Thayetmyo, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr of British Burma.

Surg F D C Hawkins, Offg Medical Officer, 13th Ben Lancers, is deputed temporarily for duty under the orders of the Engr-in-Chief, Sind-Peshin Railway.

Surg-Maj J Cleghorn, MD, Civil Surg, Allahabad, to act as Surg-Supdt of the Presidency Genl Hospital, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Surg-Maj E A Birch, or until further orders.

H M has been pleased to appoint Mr Henry Beverley, of the Ben Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Benl, from 8th May 1885.

The Hon H S Cuningham, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Ben, has obtained [illegible] or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

This cancels Home Dept Notifications No. 579 of the 7th ultimo, granting Mr Justice Cunningham furlough from the 15th June to the 15th Sept; and No 581 of the same date, appointing Mr W E Hart, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court during that period.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Maj A W Baird, R E., Depy Supdt, Survey of India Dept, are placed at the disposal of Dept of the Finance and Commerce, with effect from the 11th July 1885, or any earlier date on which they may be required

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Major J E P Mosley, Supdt of Levies in Beluchistan, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept from 27th June 1885.

Surg-Maj A F Dobson, M B, Offg Residency Surg at Bangalore, is confirmed in that appointment, from the 20th May 1885, under the operation of rule 4, sec 4, of the Pay and Acting Allowance Code, consequent on the seconding of Surg P H Benson, M B, for service under the Mysore Govt.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—APPOINTMENTS.

Brigadier-Genl E Dandridge, B S C, to the Divisional Staff of the Army, temporarily, vice Maj-Genl T Wright, C B., proceeded on furlough. Dated 8th June 1885.

Col F B Norman, C B, B S C, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, temporarily, with the rank of Brigadier-Genl, vice Brigadier-Genl E Dandridge. Dated 11th June 1885.

Capt H B Urmston, B S C, Wing Officer, 6th Punjab Infy, to officiate as Sub-Asst Commissary-Genl for Transport, 2nd class, from 10th June 1885.

Lieut H P Picot, B S C, Wing Officer, 29th Ben Infy, to officiate as Sub-Asst Commissary-Genl for Transport, 2nd class, from 17th Apl 1885.

Punjab Frontier Force—3rd Punjab Cavalry—Surg J G Hancock to be Medl Officer. Dated 16th Mar 1885.

Volunteer Corps—Beluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps—Capt John Campbell Fullerton to be Maj Commdt, vice Maj J E P Mosley, who has resigned that appointment.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extension of furlough by the Secy of State for India :—

Capt J B Lynch, B S C, (p a) for 184 days.
Surg-Maj J Kelly, M D, (m c) for 6 months.
Second Grade Apothecary S Saxon (m c) for months.

The following promotion is to made, subject to M's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps—To be Lieut-Colonel Maj John Bandal Wilmer,—22nd June 1885.

Lieut C A Roberts, B S C, is placed on temporary half-pay, subject to H M's approval.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut J M Wade, B E, is appointed to the M W D, as an Asst Engr, 2nd grade, from 5th June 1885.

The following promotions are made in the Establt of the Barrack Dept :—

Conductor J Inglis, from Barrack Master, 2nd class, to Barrack Master, class I, temporary,—28th Mar 1885.

Sub-Conductor S J Coleman from Asst Barrack Master to Barrack Master, class II, temporary,—28th Mar 1885.

Conductor J Inglis, from temporary Barrack Master, class I, to Barrack Master, class I, permanent,—27th Apl 1885.

Sub-Conductor S J Coleman, from temporary Barrack Master, class II, to Barrack Master, class II, permanent,—27th Apl 1885.

Conductor H Cahil, from Barrack Master, class II, to Barrack Master, class I, temporary 27th Apl 1885.

Sub-Conductor T Johnston, from Asst Barrack Master to Barrack Master, class II, temporary,—27th Apl 1885.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A W U Pope, class III of the Superior Revenue Establt of State Railways, Traffic Dept, is transferred from the Establt under the control of the Govt of Benl to that under the Dr-Genl of Railways.

Mr C J Keene, class II of the Superior Revenue Establt of State Railways, Traffic Dept, is on return from furlough, posted to the Establt under the control of the Govt of Benl.

That portion of Public Works Dept Notification No. 132, dated 13th May 1885, which relates to the transfer of Mr J C Mills, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, State Railways, from the Establt under the Gov of Bengal to that under the Director-Genl of Railways is cancelled.

Maj F J Home, RE, Suptg Engr, 2nd class, temporary rank, N-W P and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engr and Jt Secy to that Govt in the P W D during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut-Colonel J G Forbes, RE, or until further orders.

Maj F V Corbett, Ex Engr, 1st Grade, N-W P, and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Suptdg Engr, vice Maj F J Home, RE.

In P W D Notification No. 157, dated 11th June 1885, promoting Mr G H LeMaistre from Asst Examiner 1st Grade to Depy Examiner 2nd Grade, temporary rank, from 1st June 1885—read "from 1st Jan 1885."

The services of Mr H F Smallman, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Lieut-Col J Waterhouse, Asst Surveyor-Genl, in charge Photo Office, having submitted a medical certificate is granted privilege leave for 3 months from about 13th July next or such date as he may avail himself of it.

SURVEY OF INDIA—TOPOGRAPHICAL BRANCH.

Mr F Kitchen, Surveyor, 4th Grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months from about 1st July next, or such date as his services can be spared.

SURVEY OF INDIA—TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

Mr C D Potter, Surveyor, 4th Grade, is allowed privilege leave of absence for 2 months, from 1st July 1885.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS AND SUPERINTENDENT OF PORT BLAIR AND NICOBARS.

In consequence of the departure of Mr E H Man, 2nd Asst Supdt, Port Blair and Nicobars, on privilege leave, the following promotions are made from the afternoon of this date :—

Mr F E Tuson, from 3rd Asst Supdt to officiate as 2nd Asst Supdt.

Mr O H Brookes, from Extra Asst Supdt, 1st class, to officiate as 3rd Asst Supdt.

Mr M V Portman, from Extra Asst Supdt, 2nd class, to officiate as Extra Asst Supdt, 1st class.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr C A R Caromnelin, Class IV of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establt, Traffic Dept, has been granted leave on medical certificate for 3 months in extension of the furlough previously granted him.

Mr A Sprengel, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Sind-Sagar State Railway to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section.

(N-W P GOVERNMENT ORDERS.)

(*N.-W Province and Oudh Gazette.*)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

Mr N A Garstin, Dist Supdt of Police, Rat Bareli, furlough to Europe for 18 months, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Surg-Maj E B Rutledge, Civil Surg, Jaunpur, privilege leave for 3 months, from 15th July 1885, or subsequent date.

Lieut-Col N M T Horsford, Off, Depy Commr, Hardoi, privilege leave for 2 months and 26 days, from 25th July 1885, or subsequent date.

Mr A L Saunders, Asst Magis and Collr, Etawah, privilege leave for 2 months and 26 days, from 20th July 1885, or subsequent date.

Mr H M Bird, Jt-Magis, Cawnpore, privilege leave for 2 months and 27 days, from the 18th July 1885, or subsequent date.

Mr J A DeCruz, B A, 2nd Master, Fyzabad High School, to officiate as Head Master of that School [illegible] until further orders.

Mr C J A Hoskins, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Allahabad, to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Mainpuri, until further orders.

Mr P Gray, Jr Secy to the Board of Revenue N-W P, on being relieved by Mr J P Hewett to the Allahabad Dist, as Asst Magis and Collr.

Lieut J P W Spankie, Cant Magis, from Jhansi to Cawnpore, in the same capacity.

Mr J M Holmes, Asst Magis, from Allahabad to Etawah

Mr H F D Pennington, Offg Jt-Magis, Jaunpur, on being relieved by Mr C Rustomjee, to the Cawnpore Dist.

Local Lieut T J Ryves, Dist Supdt of Police, from Barraich to Allahabad.

Mr B Alone, Dist [illegible] of Police, Allahabad, to Agra.

The services of Col [illegible] Smith, Depy Inspr-Genl of Police, N-W P and Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, Mily Dept, from 13th June 1885.

The services of Col F Wheeler, Cant Magis, Cawnpore, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, Mily Dept, from 1st July 1885.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major H M M Wood, Depy Commr, Jullundur, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 3 months under Sec 78 of the Civil Leave Code, from the afternoon of the 12th June 1885.

With reference to the Notification of the Govt of India, in the Home Dept, No 1302 G, dated the 27th May 1885, Mr R M Dane, Asst Commr of Jullundur, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of Jullundur from the afternoon of the 12th June 1885, vice Maj H M M Wood, proceeded on privilege leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col A G Ross, 2nd-in-Command, 1st Sikh Infy, and Offg Commandant, 5th Punjab Infy, to rejoin his Regt, the 1st Sikh Infy, and to officiate as Commandant, vice Col H G P Rice vacated.

Col G Stewart, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, and Offg Commandant, 6th Punjab Infy, to officiate as Commandant during the absence of Col G E Sewart, or until further orders.

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